

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 20th to 26th August 1882.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.				
1882.		°	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%				Inches.	
Aug.	20th	131.7	29.652	79.0	81.3	5.9	75.4	77.0	0.904	76.2	91	SSE and variable	...	150	0.24	Cloudy, o, g, p.
"	21st	151.2	.680	81.6	87.6	12.2	75.4	79.0	.961	78.0	89	S by W, SSW and S	...	102	0.19	Cloudy, o, g, d, p.
"	22nd	150.7	.663	83.7	89.3	13.7	76.6	79.8	.967	78.2	84	S	...	81	Nil.	Partially cloudy.
"	23rd	152.8	.638	83.3	89.4	11.0	78.4	80.3	.906	79.1	88	S and ENE	...	51	0.03	Cloudy, g, d, t.
"	24th	144.7	.656	80.7	87.6	8.3	79.3	78.5	.950	77.7	91	ENE, SE by E and calm..	...	41	0.79	Cloudy, o, g, t, p.
"	25th	127.7	.692	79.7	83.7	6.9	76.8	77.4	.909	76.3	90	SE by E, SSE and S	...	129	0.11	Cloudy, o, g, p.
"	26th	149.9	.737	80.8	86.4	10.9	75.5	78.3	.936	77.2	89	S and SSW	...	84	0.25	Cloudy, o, g, d, p.

The mean pressure of the seven days
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office

The mean temperature of the seven days
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days
The maximum temperature during the seven days

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days

The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days

The mean relative humidity during the seven days
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office

The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th August 1882
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office
The total fall from 1st January to 26th August 1882
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy, p passing temporary showers, d drizzling rain, t thunder.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 28th August 1882.

JOHN ELIOT,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Office of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal during the month of July 1882.
N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperature and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level	BAROMETER.			RADIATION THERMOMETER.						TEMPERATURE OF AIR.						VAPOUR TENSION.				HUMIDITY.		RAIN-FALL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		MEAN OF		Range.	SUN.			GRASS.			Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	MEAN OF		Absolute range.	Lowest MIN.	MEAN OF		From minimum.	MEAN OF																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		10 hours.	16 hours.		Above shade.	Max.		Below shade.	Min.	Day.				O	10 hours.			16 hours.	Day.		O	10 hours.		16 hours.	From minimum.	10 hours.	16 hours.	From minimum.	10 hours.	16 hours.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

MEAN BAROMETRIC PRESSURE OF 24 YEARS ... 29.537 | MEAN TEMPERATURE OF 24 YEARS ... 83.5 | MEAN HUMIDITY OF 24 YEARS ... 85 | MEAN RAINFALL OF 48 YEARS ... 13.4
 DITTO DITTO OF 1882 ... 29.500 | DITTO DITTO OF 1882 ... 83.8 | DITTO DITTO OF 1882 ... 86 | ACTUAL RAIN IN 1882 ... 11.78
 DEFECT IN 1882 ... 0.037 | DEFECT IN 1882 ... 0.07 | EXCESS IN 1882 ... 1.08
 * MEAN FOR 25 DAYS. † MEAN FOR 23 DAYS. ‡ MEAN FOR 21 DAYS.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, CALCUTTA, THE 26th August 1882.
 JOHN ELIOT,
 Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level with Anemometric Result and Cloud Observations.

Stations.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean clouds.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Variable.	Calm.			
Sibsagar ...	29.595	85.1	1	28	8	5	2	14	1	2		1	33 N 70° E	44.3	7.71
Dhubri ...	580	83.2	3	16	11	2	6	3		1		20	35 N 75° E	106.0	6.46
Silchar ...	587	84.4	1	4	13	11	5	6	8	11		3	10 S 32° E	67.1	7.32
Darjeeling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Purneah ...	534	85.3	1	2	48	4	4	1	2				80 S 84° E	70.0	7.08
Durbhunga ...	561	85.4		10	30	15		4	1	2			69 S 83° E	105.5	4.13
Patna ...	552	85.4	2	7	42	4	2		1	4			75 N 84° E	153.2	6.86
Gya ...	567	85.2		15	14	7		1	3	1		21	42 N 77° E	44.8	8.73
Berhampore ...	538	82.6		4	33	9	3	1	1	1		10	65 S 81° E	117.6	8.95
Burdwan ...	526	82.8		6	27	11	12	3	2	1			62 S 64° E	100.3	8.42
Jessore ...	544	83.0		3	9	34	12	1	2	1			75 S 43° E	143.7	8.39
Dacca ...	566	85.3		2	3	17	37	2				1	83 S 17° E	152.3	7.53
Chittagong ...	604	81.8		5	16	24	9	7	1				66 S 48° E	136.8	6.87
Demagiri ...	—	—	4	13	3	17	10	2		7		6	30 S 73° E	—	7.05
Alipore ...	522	82.8	2	4	10	45	33	20	7	2		1	61 S 17° E	137.5	8.17
Saugor Island ...	516	82.9	4	15	19	24	20	27	9	4		2	34 S 22° E	280.8	7.41
Cuttack ...	517	82.5	2	5	3	3	11	23	10	2		3	47 S 40° W	48.2	8.66
Akyab ...	650	80.2		2	3	12	32	6	6	1			69 S 3° E	96.3	8.66
April 1882.															
Vizagapatam ...	808	86.4				9	32	50	27	2			77 S 38° W	67.2	2.70
May 1882.															
Vizagapatam ...	734	87.8			1	3	16	58	42	4			81 S 56° W	60.8	4.17
June 1882.															
Hazaribagh ...	537	85.4	6	1	14	3	9	7	7	9		4	6 S 26° W	209.9	7.38
Port Blair ...	780	79.8				10	1	41	6	2			77 S 39° W	267.0	7.92
Nauowry ...	852	80.6			1	3	8	47				1	88 S 35° W	275.3	6.32

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 18. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table, "Prof. papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 18 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Cloud.—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 0, and one completely overcast by 10.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for consulting a meteorological chart for the month, which will shew the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

JOHN ELIOT,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 26th August 1882.

for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 20th to 26th August 1882.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1882.		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
Aug.	20th	78.7	81.8	6.0	75.8	.906	76.3	92	0.18
	21st	81.1	89.8	13.0	76.8	.969	78.3	91	0.32
	22nd	84.5	91.2	12.2	79.0	.951	77.7	80	Nil.
	23rd	81.5	90.5	10.9	79.6	.996	79.1	93	0.03
	24th	81.1	87.8	8.0	79.8	.978	78.6	92	1.27
	25th	79.7	83.6	6.3	77.3	.892	75.8	88	0.21
	26th	79.7	87.8	12.0	75.8	.942	77.4	93	0.37

The mean temperature of the seven days ...

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...

The maximum temperature during the seven days ...

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ...

The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th August 1882 ...

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 28th August 1882.

JOHN ELIOT,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway for the five weeks ending 24th June 1882.

Report on Goods Traffic for the five weeks ending 24th June 1882.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY, TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SEALDAH TERMINUS.

No. W-32-123, dated Calcutta, the 9th August 1882.

From—W. INNES, Esq., Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company,

To—The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

I beg to forward the usual comparative statement of traffic for the five weeks ending the 24th June last, from which it will be seen that the gross weight carried over the railway during that period was 11,68,038 maunds, being an increase of 3,07,611 maunds, or 36 per cent. over the figures for the corresponding period of 1881.

It will be noticed that all the staples recorded in the statement, with the exception of grain including rice, salt, and tea, contribute to this satisfactory result.

Increases.					
Cotton in bundles	...	...	...	...	3,102 Mds.
Ditto in bales	...	...	...	...	215 "
Net increase					3,317 "

The increases recorded in the three preceding months still continue; the higher prices still being maintained consequent on a greater demand for export.

Gunny in bundles	...	...	...	...	4,414 Mds.
Ditto in bales	...	...	...	...	1,603 "
Net increase					6,020 "

The favourable increase recorded last month still continues owing to a great demand for export principally to Australia.

Jute in drums	...	...	...	...	1,21,155 Mds.
Do. in bales	...	...	...	...	8,757 "
Net increase					1,29,912 "

This large increase of 134 per cent. is due to the abundant crops of last season. There is still a considerable quantity coming down.

Piece-goods (European) ... 3,617 Mds.

The probability of the Suez Canal being closed consequent on the outbreak of war in Egypt had for a time stimulated the traffic in piece-goods.

Railway materials (foreign) ... 88,161 Mds.

This increase is due to materials forwarded for the Bengal Central Railway at present under construction.

Sugar ... 16,716 Mds.

There have been unusually heavy shipments of this staple to Bombay and coast ports, consequently larger quantities have been sent forward, principally from Kissengunge, where the production of this staple has greatly increased.

Tobacco ... 28,954 Mds.

This increase is due to a continuance of higher prices in the market consequent on a greater demand for export. The bulk of this traffic comes from the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Miscellaneous shows ... 1,39,671 Mds.

Which shows that the minor heads of unclassified traffic share to a large extent in the general improvement.

Decreases.

Grain, including rice ... 85,373 Mds.

The decrease in this staple has been fully explained in previous reports, and there is nothing more to add.

Salt ... 25,475 Mds.

The decrease in the import of this staple recorded last month still continues, hence the decrease over this railway.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Staples carried over the Line for the four weeks ending 24th June 1882, as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1881.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Down.	Down.	Up.	Up.	Total.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.		
Ale, beer, wine, &c.	...	2	2,458	1,818	2,458	1,820	...	638
Cotton, bundles of	1,786	5,080	212	80	1,998	5,100	3,102	...
Do., bales of	...	45	38	208	38	263	215	...
Grain, including rice	1,64,811	88,647	38,874	29,665	2,03,685	1,18,312	...	85,373
Gunny, bundles of	1,302	6,622	2,049	1,143	3,351	7,765	4,414	...
Do., bales of	10,625	12,268	37	...	10,662	12,268	1,606	...
Hides, bundles of	14,516	14,625	...	55	14,516	14,680	164	...
Do., bales of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute, drums of	95,788	2,16,144	1	800	95,789	2,16,944	1,21,155	...
Do., bales of	3	9,252	492	...	495	9,252	8,757	...
Piece-goods, "European"	121	3	29,122	32,857	29,243	32,860	3,617	...
Ditto, "Indian"	90	141	...	104	90	245	155	...
Railway material, "foreign"	...	3,203	9,039	93,997	9,039	97,200	88,161	...
Salt	362	160	1,38,927	1,13,654	1,39,289	1,13,814	...	25,475
Seeds	38,920	29,375	2,572	13,394	41,492	42,769	1,277	...
Sugar	16,521	29,634	2,430	6,083	18,951	35,667	16,716	...
Tea, "European"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., "Indian"	23,803	21,156	759	3	24,542	21,159	...	3,383
Tobacco, bundles of	27,199	55,610	471	944	27,600	56,554	28,954	...
Do., bales of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turmeric	3,894	8,752	623	356	4,517	9,108	4,591	...
Twist, "European"	...	...	5,160	3,877	5,160	3,877	...	1,283
Do., "Indian"	1,445	2,563	...	90	1,445	2,653	1,208	...
Miscellaneous	27,020	1,74,205	1,99,047	1,91,533	2,26,067	3,65,738	1,39,671	...
Total	4,28,136	6,77,427	4,32,291	4,90,551	8,60,427	11,68,038	4,23,793	1,16,152
						Increase	3,07,611	3,07,611

Report on the Fluctuations in Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway for the month of July 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.

THE net increase in traffic under all heads stands at 39,951 maunds, or 14.72 per cent. over the weight carried during July last year.

INCREASES.

Ale ... Mds. 544
The short despatches of Commissariat beer for some months past have resulted in a larger quantity being sent forward this month.

Ginger ... Mds. 170
This increase is not large, but, as comparison is made with rather a heavy month's traffic in this staple, is satisfactory.

Gunny-bags ... Mds. 13,454
The traffic under this head is keeping up well in spite of a weak market at the port. The fact that the manufactured article is being carried below the rate charged for the raw material is probably having a favourable influence.

Jute ... Mds. 9,545
Although an increase is shewn under this head, the traffic has not been nearly as large as was expected from the increased area under cultivation this year, and the splendid crop all over this district. The increase in the rate over the Eastern Bengal Railway from one-third to two-third pie, which was brought into operation on the 3rd and remained in force until the 24th instant, no doubt had the effect of driving the traffic to the rivers.

Piece-goods ... Mds. 1,982
The long spell of fine weather has led to despatches being made for keeping the district Hâts supplied.

Railway material ... Mds. 8,943
29,752 maunds, out of the weight shewn, was locomotive coal on revenue account.

Sugar ... Mds. 247
The reasons which influenced the piece-goods traffic have also affected the sugar despatches.

Tea ... Mds. 7,307
The large increase registered this month and last will probably result in a falling off later on in the season.

All other goods ... Mds. 13,391
This increase does not quite cover the decrease under this head last month.

DECREASES.

Food-grain ... Mds. 4,740
Until a demand springs up from some source to clear the heavy stocks of rice now held in Calcutta, a falling off must be looked for.

Salt ... Mds. 8,605
The heavy despatches of salt last month probably accounts for the decrease noted.

Tobacco ... Mds. 2,287
The absence of demand for export, and little or no enquiry for local consumption, is the cause of this falling off.

Statement showing the Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Staples carried over the Line during the month of July 1882.

STAPLES.	1881.		1882.		Total in 1881.	Total in 1882.	Increase in 1882.	Decrease in 1882.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Ale	Mds. 614	Mds. 1,158	Mds. 614	Mds. 1,158	Mds. 614	Mds. 1,158	Mds. 544	
Food-grain	29,568	66,134	28,769	53,193	86,792	81,962	4,740	
Ginger	1,546	1,119	23	2,813	2,665	2,835	170	
Gunny-bags	125	3,150	396	16,342	3,284	16,738	13,454	
Jute	100	29,967	9	39,603	39,607	39,612	9,545	
Piece-goods	5,192	120	7,266	28	5,312	7,294	1,982	
Railway material	23,754	1,482	51,271	2,608	25,236	34,179	8,943	
Salt	34,619	380	26,394		34,999	26,394	8,605	
Sugar	620		856	11	620	807	247	
Tea		15,253		22,560	15,253	22,560	7,307	
Tobacco	236	30,615	164	28,400	30,851	28,564	2,287	
All other goods	22,149	10,515	39,186	9,869	35,064	49,035	13,391	
Total	1,12,623	1,53,744	1,35,491	1,76,727	2,71,267	3,11,218		

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Saidpur, the 21st August 1882.

G. M. DEURY, Traffic Superintendent.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th August 1882 on 1,506½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	157,194	1,86,096 4 0	20,32,992 10	4,57,338 5 0	20,475 6 0	6,63,909 15 0	56,091	106,012½	162,103½
Or per mile of railway	.....	123 8 2	.....	303 8 5	13 9 5	440 10 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	1,041,602	13,33,833 15 0	1,39,15,655 20	36,67,402 14 9	1,32,586 13 3	51,33,823 11 0	342,653½	722,613½	1,064,696½
Total for 7 weeks	1,198,886	15,19,930 3 0	1,59,48,654 30	41,24,741 3 9	1,53,662 3 3	57,97,733 10 0	398,744½	828,626½	1,226,770½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	135,532	1,65,058 2 2	16,61,960 10	5,29,446 13 11	9,325 15 6	7,03,830 15 7	46,744	101,320	148,064
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	109 8 9	.....	351 6 2	6 3 0	467 1 11	.....	.....	.....
at corresponding date of previous year	1,094,620	13,00,276 3 11	1,21,72,976 10	35,91,845 9 7	78,891 6 5	49,71,013 3 11	346,854	694,859	1,041,713

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 29.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			23rd July 1881.	22nd July 1882.	To 23rd July 1881.	To 22nd July 1882.			
1882.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
20th July	Northern Bengal	230	26,820 0 0	29,503 0 0	8,96,506 0 0	10,84,552 0 0	1,88,046 0 0	.....	21
22nd July	Birhoot	82	9,004 0 0	10,614 0 0	3,43,630 0 0	3,76,276 0 0	32,646 0 0	.....	9
29th July	Patna-Gya	57	7,109 0 0	5,999 0 0	2,69,838 0 0	3,10,404 0 0	40,566 0 0	.....	15
Ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	33	1,933 0 0	2,425 0 0	89,245 0 0	1,06,784 0 0	17,539 0 0	.....	19
Ditto	Nalhati	27½	1,095 0 0	1,056 0 0	38,404 0 0	40,474 0 0	2,070 0 0	.....	5
	Total	424½	45,970 0 0	49,597 0 0	16,37,623 0 0	19,18,490 0 0	2,80,867 0 0	.....	18

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

The latest return received.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		30th July 1881.	29th July 1882.	To 30th July 1881.	To 29th July 1882.			
23rd August 1882	50	Rs. A. P. 5,983 4 5	Rs. A. P. 7,092 13 0	Rs. A. P. 1,22,822 11 5	Rs. A. P. 1,97,105 10 6	Rs. A. P. 74,282 15 1	.....	+37½

Calcutta, 23rd August 1882.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., Agents.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 2nd September 1882.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
1	Burdwan, Sept. 2 '82	0.9	Bright sunny weather generally. Prospects of crops poor. Rain required everywhere. Public health generally good.
	Culna	0.70	
	Cutwa	1.11	
	Raneegunge	1.11	
2	Bankoora, " 2 "	0.77	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>amun</i> paddy continue fair, but more rain is wanted in some places. <i>Aus</i> paddy nearly ripe, and <i>tetko</i> and <i>chali</i> paddy and hemp being cut in some places. Some fever in the Kishenpore sub-division.
	Bishenpore	0.37	
	Maliara	1.72	
	Khatra	2.22	
3	Beerbhoom, " 2 "	1.66	Heavy showers occasionally. There has been a fair fall of rain, but more is still wanted for transplanting. Prices show a tendency to rise. Cholera still lingers here and there.
	Rampore Haut	1.2	
4	Midnapore, " 2 "	3.10	Weather—hot. Prospects of crops in the Contai sub-division good. Want of rain felt in almost all other parts of the district. Fever reported from some places.
5	Hooghly, " 2 "	1.51	Weather—seasonable, but rain less than the average. Prospects of crops in the district have improved since last week owing to a good rainfall, but more rain still wanted. Public health generally good. Cattle-disease bad in Singoor and Hooghly thanas and in Bhuddesar Municipality.
	Howrah, 4* "	2.31	Weather—sultry at the latter end of the week.
	Oooloberiah	1.24	Transplanting of <i>amun</i> nearly finished, but more rain wanted.

* For week ending 2nd instant.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL—contd.			
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24 Pergunnahs, Sept. 2 '82	2.43	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of early rice, jute and sugarcane continue satisfactory. Harvesting of early rice has commenced. Transplanting of <i>amun</i> paddy going on. The heavy rainfall during the week has done much good. Public health generally good. Fever prevalent in Diamond Harbour.
	7 Nodda, „ 2 „	0.57	Weather—cloudy and cool. <i>Aus</i> being harvested. Transplanting of <i>amun</i> still continues; more rain wanted for this crop. Fever prevalent everywhere. A few cases of cholera occurred in Kishnaghar town early in the last month, but the disease has now abated. Cholera said to have broken out in Bongong.
	Kooshtea „ „	0.63	
	Meherpore „ „	0.49	
	Choodanga „ „	1.26	
	8 Khoolna „ 2 „	1.5	Weather—fine, with a little rain. Transplanted rice is going on well. Public health fair. Some fever in places.
	9 Jessore „ 2 „	0.65	
	Jhenida „ „	2.82	Weather—hot and clear, with occasional showers. <i>Aus</i> paddy still being reaped. Prospects of <i>amun</i> fair, but not quite certain owing to insufficient rain in all parts of the district. Indigo being manufactured. Rivers falling. General health good.
	Magoorah „ „	1.37	
	Narail „ „	0.76	
RAJSHAHYE AND COCH BEHAR DIVN.	10 Moorshedabad „ 2 „	0.80	Weather—fine, with occasional showers. Transplanting of <i>amun</i> still going on. Rain still generally wanted in the Kandi sub-division. Fever prevalent.
	11 Dinagepore, Sept. 1 '82	1.23	
	12 Rajshahye, „ 2 „	4.49	Showers during the week. <i>Bhadoi</i> still being cut; estimated outturn slightly below the average. <i>Amun</i> prospects good, except in some localities, where transplanting has been too long retarded. Sugarcane prospects and jute outturn good. Price of rice stationary.
	Natore „ „	4.50	
	13 Rungpore „ 1 „	1.65	Heavy rain in parts of the district. More rain wanted in some parts of the district. <i>Aus</i> rice and <i>kaon</i> still being cut. The outturn of the crops not very good. The jute is fair. Fever prevalent.
	14 Bogra „ 2 „	6.78	
	15 Pubna „ 2 „	1.02	Weather—rainy. Standing crops good. Transplanting of winter rice progressing. Early rice and jute being reaped. Public health good.
	Serajgunge „ „	1.10	
	16 Darjeeling „ 2 „	0.22	Rainfall very scanty and insufficient. More rain wanted. Crops doing fairly well. Fever generally prevalent throughout the district. Cholera reported from Shariakandi and Khetlal thanas.
	17 Julpigoree „ 2 „	9.4	
DACC DIVN.	Cooch Behar, Aug. 31 „	23.80	Rain continuous and heavy. Outturn of <i>bhutta</i> in the hills not so good as in last year owing to injury caused by heavy rain to young plants. <i>Murwa</i> , <i>kagnee</i> , <i>shama</i> , and potatoes have all been harvested with a good outturn. 14 inches of rain in the Terai. Rice crop much benefited. Transplantation nearly complete. Jute being harvested with average outturn. Public health good.
	Dinbatta „ „	14.23	
	Mathabhanga „ „	0.35	Unusually heavy rain. Prospects of crops generally favourable. Transplanting of low land rice all but completed.
	Meckligunge „ „	0.25	
	18 Dacca, Sept. 2 '82	Nil	Weather—hot and close during early part of the week, cloudy and rainy subsequently. Heavy rain has improved prospects of late rice. Transplanting going on actively. Cutting of jute commenced, and good outturn expected. Public health good. Rice selling at Rs. 2-8 per maund.
	Manickgunge „ „	0.94	
	19 Furrcepore „ 2 „	1.67	Weather—showery. Prospects of crops fair. Cholera still continues.
	Goalundo „ „	1.50	
	20 Backergunge, Aug. 31 „	0.21	Weather—hot, and generally fine. The rivers have fluctuated a good deal, but are now pretty full. <i>Aus</i> harvest drawing to a close. Prospects of <i>amun</i> fair, but more rain wanted. New jute coming into the market. Cholera still bad in the Shibchar thana, but has abated in Madaripore. Public health is still generally good.
	21 Mymensingh, Sept. 1 „	0.59	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Chittagong, Sept. 5 '82	0.76	Weather—seasonable showers. <i>Aus</i> crop being harvested. Transplanting of <i>amun</i> nearly finished. Prospects of crops good on the whole. Fever still prevalent in some parts of the district.
	Noakholly, Aug. 31 „	1.73	
	23 Tipperah, Sept. 1 „	0.92	Weather—cloudy and showery. Transplanting of late rice going on. Early rice harvest nearly over. State of crops generally good.
	Brahmunbaria „ „	0.98	
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts „	2.76	More rain wanted in parts of the district for winter crop. Prospects fair. Prices somewhat high. Cholera and cattle-disease still linger.
	25 Chittagong Hill „	1.50	
	Hill Tipperah „ 30 „	3.38	Weather—seasonable. An average of more than three-fourths of <i>aus</i> paddy has been harvested; outturn good. Transplanting of <i>amun</i> paddy still continues.
	26 Patna, Sept. 2 '82	3.72	
BEHAR	27 Gya „ 2 „	0.36	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good.
	Nowada „ „	2.43	
	28 Shahabad „ 2 „	3.26	Good rain in the first part of the week, since then fine weather. Early <i>joom</i> paddy ripening. <i>Til</i> and cotton doing well. Plough paddy very backward, requires more rain. Public health good.
	Buxar „ „	2.43	
	Bhabuah „ „	2.78	Weather—hot and sultry. Prospects of <i>bhadoi</i> favourable. Reaping of <i>bhadoi</i> crop has commenced in Barh sub-division. Transplanting of paddy is backward for want of sufficient rain. Cholera still reported in Behar.
	29 Patna „ „	0.38	
	30 Patna „ „	1.15	Weather—cloudy. Transplanting of paddy seedlings progressing. Prospects of <i>bhadoi</i> good. General health good.
	31 Patna „ „	1.84	
	32 Patna „ „	1.89	Weather—hot and cloudy. Prospects of crops fair.
	33 Patna „ „	2.43	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—contd.			
PATNA DIVN.—contd.	29 Darbhanga, Sept. 2 '82	7.04	Weather—very wet. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops fair. Rice prospects also fair. Health improving. Prices stationary or rising slightly.
	30 Mozufferpore " 2 "	8.07	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Cutting of <i>bhadoi</i> crops commenced in some parts. Prospects of rice crop good. Fine weather wanted in Mozufferpore sub-division.
	Hajepore ...	1.57	
	Seetampurhee ...	2.05	
	31 Sarun, " 2 "	2.45	Weather—hot and cloudy. Prospects of <i>bhadoi</i> crop generally favourable. Transplanting of paddy going on fast and will soon be completed. Cholera has abated in the Sudder and Sewan sub-divisions, but a good many cases still reported in Gopalgunge sub-division.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	Sewan ...	2.55	
	Gopalgunge ...	3.99	
	32 Champaran, " 2 "	Not shewn	Weather—cloudy, with heavy showers. Prospects of crops good. Transplanting of paddy still going on. Cholera still raging in the district.
	33 Munghyr, Sept. 2 '82	4.38	Weather—cloudy, with occasional heavy showers. Prospects much improved in consequence of the late rain. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> continues; average outturn expected. Prices stationary.
	Beguserai ...	0.51	
	Jamui ...	0.25	
	34 Bhagalpore " 2 "	3.92	A good rainfall during the week. The autumn harvest continues; outturn good. The winter rice is still being transplanted in many places, though the season is far advanced for such operations. Public health good.
	35 Purneah, " 2 "	5.03	Weather—wet. <i>Aghani</i> rice very poor in lands where the usual Ganges inundation has failed this year. Elsewhere <i>aghani</i> transplanting not finished yet. <i>Bhadoi</i> harvest poor owing to drought in July. Fever prevalent. Eastern rivers in flood.
	Kissengunge ...	6.46	
	Arrareah ...	3.36	
ORISSA DIVN.	36 Maldah, " 2 "	0.86	Weather—seasonable. Rain on four days during the week. Reaping of <i>bhadoi</i> rice progressing. Crop has been somewhat indifferent owing to deficiency of early rains. Fever continues to prevail in Old Maldah thana.
	37 Southal Perghs, " 2 "	1.93	Weather—favourable. The rice is better, but is very late. Health improved.
	Deoghur ...	0.94	
	Godda ...	3.88	
	Rajmehal ...	1.50	
	Jamtara ...	1.14	
	Pakour ...	1.83	
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttack, Sept. 1 "	3.27	Weather—rainy, with occasional sunshine and therefore oppressive. <i>Beali</i> rice is being reaped, and is a good crop. <i>Sarad</i> rice is being transplanted. Prospects of sugarcane, &c., good. Common rice selling at from 20 to 28 seers per rupees, and new <i>beali</i> rice at 50 seers. Cholera cases again occurring in some parts of Jajpore and Kendrapara sub-divisions.
	39 Pooree, Aug. 31 "	3.13	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy. Transplanting and weeding of <i>sarad</i> rice are going on generally all over the district. Puddling is about finished. Prospects have decidedly improved after the late seasonable rain. The wet crops in general make at least a fair promise now, and the other crops are thriving very well. Early rice and <i>mandia</i> are ripening. If the weather continues seasonable, the district will do at the very least fairly well. Rice selling at from 28 to 42 seers per rupee. Public health good.
	Khoorda ...	2.26	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	40 Balasore, Sept. 1 "	2.31	Weather—seasonable. <i>Aus</i> crop ripening and in some places being reaped. <i>Amun</i> crop progressing well. Public health generally good.
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
	41 Hazaribagh, Sept. 1 '82	4.85	Weather—hot and cloudy. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> crops commenced. Prospects of rice crop much improved. Public health generally good.
	42 Lohardugga, " 2 "	2.60	Weather—seasonable. <i>Bhadoi</i> is being reaped in places and an excellent outturn is expected. Winter rice doing well. Much fever prevalent and sporadic cases of cholera reported. Prices slightly higher in Falamow sub-division than last week; elsewhere steady.
	43 Singbhoom, " 1 "	0.54	Weather—generally bright and very hot. Prospects continue favourable, but more rain wanted in parts of the district. Indian-corn has yielded, and <i>gora</i> paddy promises well. Cases of small-pox still reported; otherwise general health good.
	44 Manbhoom, " 2 "	1.84	Weather—rather dry for the season. Rain is reported from most stations, and transplanting is nearly finished. Indian-corn is being harvested; a good crop. Ploughing for <i>surgooja</i> oilseed, &c., has begun on the uplands.
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Govindpore ...	2.19	

Published for general information.

 CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 5th September 1882.

 COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																										
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRAM MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
BENGAL.																													
Western Districts.																													
1	Burdwan	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	32 8	32 8	30 0	21 12	23 4	23 8	24 0	25 4	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 8	20 0	25 0	23 8	24 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	21 0	19 8	19 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	...	13 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	...	13 4	13 4	15 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	18 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																													
	Calcutta	...	14 0	13 5	13 11	26 8	26 8	32 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	...	12 5	12 9	14 0	20 0	20 0	26 8	10 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	17 8	17 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	...	13 14	14 8	16 0	...	...	32 0	15 4	16 0	16 0	18 13	19 6	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jessore	...	13 4	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	18 0	14 12	21 0	24 0	23 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Moorshedabad	...	14 8	14 8	18 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	17 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Dinapore	...	13 0	14 0	15 4	14 8	16 0	22 8	19 4	18 0	19 4	23 8	19 4	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	...	13 8	{ 13 8 to 15 0 }	18 0	33 12	32 0	48 12	13 8	{ 13 0 to 17 4 }	16 0	20 0	{ 18 0 to 21 0 }	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	21 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bogra	...	18 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 12	13 8	20 4	28 2	26 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna	...	13 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	14 0	14 0	13 5	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																													
18	Dacca	...	13 14	13 5	14 4	32 0	40 0	40 0	21 4	25 0	20 0	26 10	33 12	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	30 8	30 8	32 8	20 0	23 0	7 8	26 8	24 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	22 0	28 0	29 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- A In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cutwa 12 seers $\frac{1}{2}$ chittack, Culna 15 seers, and Raneegunge 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers.
 B Retail price of salt at Raipore 12 seers, at Onda and Indas 16 seers, at Mejia, Bishenpore, and Sonamukhi 13 seers, and at Kotulpore 14 seers.
 C In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 14 seers.
 D In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Ghattal 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and Contai 11 seers.
 E Retail price of salt at Baboogunge, Jhikrapota, and Balor 13 seers 9 chittacks, at Serampore 13 seers, at Chandidola 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers, at 1st Dyabati 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers, at Buddessur 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and at Jehanabad 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers.
 F In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barripore 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Barackpore 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
 G In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooastea and Bongong 13 seers, Meherpore 10 seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, and Hanaghat 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

G In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Bagichat 11 seers, and Sathkira 10 seers 10 chittacks.
H In the sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
I In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Lalbagh 11 seers, and Jungypore and Kandi 11½ seers.
J Retail price of salt at Raingunge 11½ seers, and at Nitpore 12 seers.
K In Natiore retail price of salt is 12 seers.
L In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 11 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.
M In Serajunge retail price of salt is 12½ seers.
N In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow :—Kurseong 8 seers, and Silligori 10 seers.
O Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10½ seers.
P In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10½ seers, and Narsingunge 13½ seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE :—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																							
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.								
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
		Eastern Districts.—(Concluded.)																								
22	Chittagong*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Noakholly	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	23 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Tipperah	U	11 8	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	20 12	23 0	22 0	29 12	28 8	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hill Tipperah	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		BEHAR.																								
26	Patna	...	18 8	18 8	20 0	34 0	34 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	Gya	V	16 8	17 0	18 8	24 0	27 0	36 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	18 8	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Shahabad	W	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 8	25 0	23 0	36 0	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	20 0 to 21 0	18 0 to 19 0	19 0	21 0 to 23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	Durbhanga	X	15 0	15 0	17 8	30 0	33 0	40 0	14 0	14 8	15 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	Muzafferpore	Y	16 0	16 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	Saran	Z	15 8	14 8	18 0	27 0	24 0	41 0	9 8	9 0	10 8	20 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	26 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	
32	Champaran*	Z1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	Monghyr	Z2	16 12	15 12	15 12	29 5	31 8	42 0	15 12	16 13	14 11	18 14	18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	Bhagalpore	Z3	14 8	13 14	12 14	37 14	31 9	31 9	17 11	17 11	17 11	18 16	18 16	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	Purneah	Z4	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	40 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	Maldah	Z5	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37	Sonthal Pergha.	Z6	12 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		ORISSA.																								
38	Cuttack	...	17 1	16 12	17 11	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	17 11	24 15	26 4	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	Pooree	Z5	11 0	11 4	17 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balasore	Z6	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 4	32 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CHOTA NAGPORE.																								
		South-Western Frontier Agency.																								
1	Hazarebagh	Z7	12 8	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Lohardugga	Z8	15 0	15 0	17 0	20 0	22 0	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Singbhoom	...	24 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Manbhoom	Z9	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	40 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Returns not received.

Q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Goalundo 18 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, Bhanga 14½ seers, and Gopalgunge 10 seers.

R In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Patuakhali 10½ seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10 seers.

S In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow :—Kishoreganje 8 seers, Attia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Netrokona 12½ seers.

T In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 11 seers.

U In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Brahmunberiah 10 seers, and Chandpore 11 seers.

V In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Nowada 10 seers, Jehanabad 12 seers, Aurangabad 11½ seers.

W In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Buxar and Sasseram 11½ seers, and Bhabua 10½ seers.

X In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Madhubani 11½ seers, and Tajpore 11½ seers.

Y In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12½ seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th September 1882.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st August 1882.—(Concl'd.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

WHOLESALE PRICES
PER MAUND OF
40 SEERS.

LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIA- CORE.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
Eastern Districts.—(Concluded.)																			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	3 2	3 2	...	...	Noakhully
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	9 8	...	...	...	...	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	3 6	3 6	...	...	Hill Tipperah.
BEHAR.																			
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	34 8	130 0	130 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	...	3 0	3 0	...	...	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	29 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	9 0	3 3	3-6-6	...	...	Gya.
27 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	28 0 to 29 0	25 8 to 26 0	32 0 to 33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	9 8	3 1	3 1	...	...	Shahabad.
40 0	35 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	45 0	22 0	22 8	30 0	160 0	140 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	3 10	3 10	...	...	Durbhanga.
...	...	...	33 0	35 0	50 0	25 0	25 0	37 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 4	9 0	3 4	3 4	...	...	Muzafferpore.
34 0	28 0	32 0	26 0	25 0	31 0	28 0	25 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	3 4	3 6	...	...	Saran.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chumparan.*
...	...	...	47 2	42 0	47 4	29 6	28 6	33 9	126 0	126 0	105 0	12 10	12 2	8 6	3 1	3 1	...	...	Monghyr.
...	...	...	44 3	35 5	44 7	26 8	25 4	34 1	138 14	161 8	126 4	12 10	12 10	9 7	3 3	2-15-11	...	...	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	3 8	3 8	...	...	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	3 4	3 2	...	...	Maldah.
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	18 8	20 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	3 10	3 10	...	...	Sonthal Perg.
ORISSA																			
13 2	14 7	17 11	...	...	...	22 5	21 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	3 0	3 0	3 8	...	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	16 4	120 0	120 0	100 0	13 4	13 4	9 3	2 12	2 12	...	...	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	16 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
33 0	30 0	50 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	18 8	17 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	10 0	8 0	3 10	3 10	...	...	Hazareebagh.
32 0	32 0	44 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	4 2	4 2	...	...	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 5	4 9	...	...	Singbhoon.
...	...	64 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 8	8 8	3 12	3 10	...	...	Manbhoon.

2 In the sub-divisions wholesale prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan Rs. 3-5-10 per maund, Gopalgunge Rs. 3-4.

21 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 12 seers, and Jamui 12½ seers.

22 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bauka 11 seers, Mudehpore 10½ seers, and Sonpore 10 seers.

23 Retail price of salt at Othree, Kusba, and Kisingunge 10 seers, and at Ranigunge in Arra sub-division 9 seers.

24 Retail price of salt at Deoghur 12 seers, Godda 11 seers, and at Sarowni 10 seers.

25 In Khurda sub-division retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.

26 Retail price of salt in Bhadrak 11 seers per rupee.

27 Retail price of salt at Chatra 11 seers, and at Kurruckdiha 12 seers.

28 Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 10½ seers.

29 Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore and Govindpore 12 seers, and at Jhalda 10 seers.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

Number.	MARKS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAIRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	...
2	Serajunge ...	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 6 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 5 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	2 13 0	2 15 0	2 13 0	1 3 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 11 0	1 6 0	1 2 0	1 4 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagons*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 2 3	2 2 3	2 0 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 10 9	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 13 0	...	...	...
7	Balaore ...	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	1 13 0	1 12 0	1 14 0	1 4 0	1 5 0	1 4 0	...	...	...
8	Poorce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 8 0	1 11 6	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	2 2 0	2 5 0	2 3 0	...	...	...	2 5 0	2 2 0	2 3 0	1 9 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th September 1882.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st August 1882.

OF 40 SEERS.

GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 01	10 01	12 01	14 0	1 12 01	10 0	0 6 30	6 30	6 3	2 10 02	10 04	0 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 01	14 0	...	...	...	2 15 62	15 64	2 0	Serajunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 0	1 14 01	13 0	0 5 00	5 00	5 0	3 0 03	3 04	2 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 0	1 15 02	0 0	0 7 00	7 00	8 0	2 14 02	14 04	0 0	Naraingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 01	2 01	0 01	1 4 0	1 4 01	2 6 0	5 00	5 00	5 3	3 0 03	0 0	...	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	3 2 02	8 0	0 4 00	4 00	5 0	3 2 03	2 04	6 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 02	12 0	...	Pooree.
...	...	...	3 0 0	1 8 0	2 3 0	...	...	...	1 10 0	1 11 01	8 0	0 4 00	4 00	4 0	3 0 03	0 03	8 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 6, 1882.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior during the month of June 1882.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	RICE AND PADDY			FOOD-GRAINS.				FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OIL-SEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard-seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.
BEHAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
ardwan	48,470	6,325	54,795	630	2,053	391	55,497		8,194	1,446	209	105		31	65	393
alooah	420		420				420									
erbhoom	25,228		25,228		792		1,97,61		2,289	2,037	500			1	95	
dnapore	1,56,186	65,124	1,96,886	7,218	8,054	808	75,150	25,021	676,636	11,789	314			348	508	2,903
erhly	57,702	2,189	59,891	936	1,018		5,39,595	22,288	394,978	1,773	313			1,108	24	16,233
Pergunnahs	3,00,440	59,489	3,37,922	23,134	34,701	3,957	67,635	11,056	7,450	17,034	125			1,373	38,169	18,235
idra	5,838	24	5,862	500	7,747	5,959	44,526	675		7,907				353	251	23,234
ore	26,220	3,375	30,322	4,732	5,935	74	9,819			844	173			59		4,313
orahedabad	1,678		1,678	139			20,552			21,040				262		3,840
agapore	20,413		20,413	200	1,983		2,183	942	1,170	2,141				4	302	113
ahaye				375			375	44,811	90					248	1	
ngapore				9			19,339	225	99,270					11		
ara	10,339		10,339	638	195		833	1,31,101	355,610	1,948	964			65		
eling								6,806	76,740					7,458		
agoree				8	979	46	7,103	1,22,700	6,540	2,387				3,624		
coo	6,078		6,078	11	2,304	7,177	22,013	72,967	990	16,187	2,082			85	9	
reedpore	11,561		11,561	1		150	2,89,061	134		950						
ckerkunge	2,33,911		2,33,911				3,550	751		800					290	
menaing				30			2,287	120						605	204	
perah	3,550		3,550	11			13,531			1,800						
itagong	2,287		2,287													
akholly	13,531		13,531	11	41,636	67,860	12,301	11,46,378	4,40,594	1,600,907	69,987	4,750	15,961	7,574	1,453	47,451
Total of Behar	9,89,252	1,36,526	10,24,558													
ORISSA.																
black	16,513		16,513	13			16,513	40								
alanore	10,257		10,257	7	1,800	108	12,225	27			681			1		
Total of Orissa	26,770		26,770	20	1,800	108	28,798	40			681			1		
CHOTA NAGPORE.																
asariabagh					1,636		1,636					49				
and total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	9,66,245	1,36,526	10,51,571	4	3,07,557	1,98,270	33,324	15,90,725	4,41,023	1,622,997	3,41,535	53,795	15,693	7,575	1,490	66,204
OTHER PROVINCES.																
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	21		21	1			21	100	180	4,353	4,038	39,744	31	9		
Central Provinces																
Bombay	2,397		2,397	7			2,397									
Madras	3,427		3,427	8	4,332	3,352	7,712							1	80	
British Burma	1,280		1,280	8		16	24							83	163	
Other Indian ports				8	7,71,912	2,07,058	33,324	20,65,332	4,41,122	1,633,177	4,52,256	2,92,372	47,830	42,282	1,532	70,536
and total of Imports in June 1882	9,68,709	1,36,526	10,54,035	5	8,75,292	2,13,167	30,979	21,63,163	1,82,847	2,247,126	3,69,685	2,80,060	44,486	48,563	2,602	55,763
and total of Imports in June 1881	9,40,036	1,65,903	10,43,722													

The Sea-borne Trade of

Calcutta in these Staples during the month of June 1882 was as follows:—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Indian Ports, viz.—																
Bombay	1,91,838	39	1,91,895													
Other ports in Bombay	1,86,421	7,315	1,90,999													
Madras	16,942		16,942													
Other ports in Madras	3,427		3,427													
British Burma	1,280		1,280													
Other Indian ports																
Peninsular																
Total of Interport trade	8,98,017	7,354	4,02,611													
Foreign Ports—																
United Kingdom	1,19,748		1,19,748													
Other Foreign ports	6,63,351	3,592	6,65,599													
Total of Foreign trade	7,83,099	3,592	7,85,344													
and total of Exports in June 1882	11,81,116	10,946	11,87,999													
and total of Exports in June 1881	9,82,834	7,943	9,87,797													

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to

25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of June 1882.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OIL-SEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton.		SUGAR.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard-seed.		raw.	Spun.	Refined.	Unrefined.
Country boats ...	Mds. 6,53,211	Mds. 1,02,639	Mds. 38,909	Mds. 55,780	Mds. 10,249	Mds. 69,487	No. 1,033,270	Mds. 52,978	Mds. 12,192	Mds. 2,304	Mds. 532	Mds. 17,252	Mds. 32,115	
River steamers ...	21	375	40	40	.....	1,23,320	.....	308	4,938	22,084	247	9	.....	.....
East Indian ...	68,798	.....	7,20,106	1,32,911	20,863	.....	.....	3,74,751	2,72,931	1,689	16,427	393	19,994	845
Eastern Bengal ...	49,932	.....	5,638	14,098	2,212	2,24,641	559,670	23,558	2,470	22,631	4,172	563	1,454	23,234
Road ...	1,85,410	33,887	1,192	3,676	.....	21,527	30,197	691	.....	.....	677	.....	28,740	9,386
Sea ...	31,342	.....	5,632	3,647	.....	147	40	.....	651	597	18,455	83	3,096	.....
Grand total imports in June	1882 ... 9,08,709	1,56,526	7,71,912	2,07,053	33,324	4,41,122	1,623,177	4,52,256	2,02,372	47,839	42,282	1,582	70,536	65,586
1881 ...	9,40,036	1,65,903	8,75,292	2,13,167	30,979	1,82,847	2,247,126	3,69,635	2,80,060	41,486	48,503	2,602	35,763	61,102

The following Statement shows the Values, Quantities, and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of June 1882.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.				European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan ...	1,86,409	.....	229	1,486	32,071	56,825	Hazaribagh ...	12,000	.....	.....	13	6,256	1,365
Barbhoon ...	41,550	720	103	544	9,947	27,405	Manbhoon ...	38,850	.....	43	784	7,028	210
Binapore ...	1,22,639	950	1,766	.....	60	12,165	Total of Chota Nagpore ...	50,850	.....	43	797	13,284	1,575
Bochly ...	75,550	6,379	456	.....	1,716	28,383	Grand total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	55,69,053	36,431	14,782	4,470	8,25,424	886,050
Pergunnahs ...	2,83,147	23,072	995	1	13,901	31,648	OTHER PROVINCES.	Assam ...	3,13,897	.....	259	35,302	.....
Calcutta ...	4,72,768	50	2,164	.....	24,218	17,384	North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	18,08,100	2,790	2,862	183	19,360	742,020
Malda ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	Punjab ...	13,18,950	.....	2,588	.....	542	87,005
Moore ...	6,200	.....	36	.....	2,416	.....	Central Provinces ...	21,825	.....	790	.....	.....	17,430
Morshedabad ...	1,67,587	3,780	13	65	14,999	7,350	Rajputana States ...	41,250	.....	108	.....	.....	8,715
Museepore ...	1,01,269	409	197	.....	5,559	.....	Bombay ...	10,955	.....	106	.....	.....	1,609,880
Shahjhpore ...	2,79,200	.....	218	.....	15,625	1,740	Madras ...	17,912	782	2,014	69	.....	290,097
Shahjhpore ...	2,55,025	.....	97	.....	15,910	345	Pondicherry ...	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
Shahjhpore ...	1,03,209	.....	122	22	2,650	630	British Burma ...	1,15,814	60	663	1,742	.....	508
Shahjhpore ...	2,27,208	.....	195	.....	74,390	.....	Other places ...	11,351	1,508	.....	.....	.....	5,119
Shahjhpore ...	16,720	.....	.....	.....	1,003	.....	Grand total of 1882 ...	91,89,107	41,371	24,251	6,468	8,80,634	9,357
Shahjhpore ...	1,25,280	.....	321	.....	12,890	.....	Exports in June 1881 ...	1,11,64,231	52,376	18,599	8,821	9,65,654	6,415
Shahjhpore ...	9,40,406	.....	1,787	.....	86,339	6,570	The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of 1882 was as follows:—						
Shahjhpore ...	2,61,960	.....	935	.....	42,625	3,570	IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Shahjhpore ...	16,279	.....	380	.....	68,350	.....	From Foreign Ports—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shahjhpore ...	3,829	.....	50	.....	46,750	.....	United Kingdom ...	97,77,971	.....	18,553	.....	6,14,195	.....
Shahjhpore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,450	.....	Other Foreign ports ...	9,198	.....	379	.....	1,34,236	.....
Shahjhpore ...	72,430	.....	139	.....	8,600	40	Total of Foreign trade ...	97,87,169	.....	19,032	.....	7,38,431	.....
Shahjhpore ...	10,407	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	From Indian Ports—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal ...	37,72,153	35,351	10,249	2,118	5,07,251	194,575	Bombay ...	25,864	1,15,000	243	6,400	34,431	.....
BHAR.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Madras ...	15,900	.....	170	.....	.....	.....
Bahadur ...	5,88,450	180	155	100	1,43,038	454,995	Other ports in Madras ...	567	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Bahadur ...	41,025	450	35	114	19,835	8,129	British Burma ...	2,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Bahadur ...	2,31,300	90	67	.....	17,840	64,235	Other Indian ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bahadur ...	1,81,200	.....	.....	.....	7,228	.....	Total of Interport trade ...	44,383	1,15,000	418	6,469	34,431	40
Bahadur ...	1,31,800	.....	106	196	57,500	1,880	Grand total of 1882 ...	98,31,552	1,15,000	19,450	6,469	7,72,862	40
Bahadur ...	53,550	.....	49	121	19,989	38,845	Imports in June 1881 ...	87,70,728	84,352	15,824	4,939	7,55,629	5,195
Bahadur ...	57,750	360	53	144	16,776	32,040	The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of June 1882.						
Bahadur ...	2,32,725	.....	154	297	520	970							
Bahadur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,350	.....							
Bahadur ...	1,80,375	.....	46	139	26,822	50,505							
Total of Behar ...	10,98,225	1,080	605	1,111	3,04,889	651,450							
ORISSA.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Black ...	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	7,500							
Black ...	47,825	.....	3,748	444	.....	30,750							
Total of Orissa ...	47,825	.....	3,825	444	.....	38,250							

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of June 1882.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
Country boats ...	Rs. 2,41,163	Rs. 15,874	Mds. 3,596	Mds. 1	.....	.....
River steamers ...	4,04,179	.....	1,645	.....	.....	.....
East Indian ...	53,26,650	8,370	7,493	4,191	5,75,548	No. 72,075
Eastern Bengal ...	26,70,880	400	3,816	22	4,302	.....
Road ...	3,09,296	13,577	1,310	.....	3,73,310	1,594,705
Sea ...	2,05,937	2,050	6,691	2,254	1,20,523	27,435
Grand total of Exports in June	1882 ... 92,89,107	41,871	24,251	6,468	9,951	7,653,528
1881 ...	1,11,64,231	52,376	18,599	8,821	.....	9,359,988
					9,05,654	6,415,254

* As per tariff declaration value.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 2nd September 1882.

Se COLMAN MACAULAY,
y. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
27th August to 2nd September 1882

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure baromet- at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.	
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.			
1882.		☉	Inches	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches	☉	%.				Inches	
Aug.	27th	149.2	29.748	81.5	87.8	10.5	77.8	76.8	0.954	77.8	80	SSW and S	...	70	0.11	Cloudy, o, s.
"	28th	107.7	.776	79.3	83.6	6.3	77.3	77.7	.926	76.9	92	S by W and SSW	...	71	2.72	Cloudy, o, s, p, t.
"	29th	152.7	.811	80.7	86.8	10.3	76.6	78.0	.925	76.9	88	S and SSW	...	126	0.64	Cloudy, o, s, p.
"	30th	155.7	.772	82.6	87.7	11.2	76.5	79.4	.963	78.1	87	S and SSW	...	96	0.08	Cloudy, o, d.
"	31st	154.5	.698	82.7	88.4	10.6	77.8	79.5	.967	78.2	87	SSW and S by W	...	86	Nil.	Chiefly cloudy.
Sept.	1st	155.7	.689	82.1	88.3	9.8	78.5	79.4	.972	78.4	89	S by W, and S	...	80	"	Chiefly cloudy.
"	2nd	156.3	.755	84.7	87.7	10.2	77.5	78.5	.895	75.9	76	S, and SE by S	...	72	0.12	Cloudy, o, s, p, t.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	29.749
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	29.635
				°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	81.9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	83.7
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	11.9
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	88.4
				Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days	...	...	...	12
				h.
The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days	...	...	...	2.6
				%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	...	...	87
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	85
				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 27th August to 2nd September 1882	...	...	...	3.62
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	2.14
The total fall from 1st January to 2nd September 1882	...	...	...	43.11
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	48.93
The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.				
The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.				
The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.				
The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.				
The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.				
The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.				
o overcast, g gloomy, p passing temporary showers, t thunder, d drizzling rain.				

JOHN ELIOT,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
 The 4th September 1882.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 27th August to 2nd September 1882.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1882.		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
August	27th	81.1	87.2	9.9	77.3	.955	77.8	90	0.59
"	28th	78.4	83.3	5.5	77.8	.937	77.2	96	1.28
"	29th	80.0	89.1	11.8	77.3	.933	77.1	91	Nil.
"	30th	82.3	89.6	11.5	78.1	.934	77.2	85	0.34
"	31st	82.5	90.8	12.3	78.5	.949	77.6	85	Nil.
September	1st	81.8	90.0	11.0	79.0	.979	78.6	90	"
"	2nd	81.6	90.8	12.4	78.4	.976	78.5	90	"

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 81.1
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 13.5
The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 90.8

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 90

The total fall of rain from 27th August to 2nd September 1882 ... 2.18

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 4th September 1882.

JOHN ELIOT,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR 1882-83.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of July 1882.

Orissa	District.	CANAL.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.				KHURREEF.				RUBBER.				SUGARCANE.				GRAND TOTAL.				RAINFALL.				REMARKS.	
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Estimated charge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Retained charge utilized.	Acr.	Leased in July 1882.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased up to end of July 1882.	Acr.	Leased in July 1882.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased up to end of July 1882.	Acr.	Leased in July 1882.	Leased up to end of July 1882.	Acr.	Leased in July 1882.	Leased up to end of July 1882.	Khurreef.	Rubber.	Sugarcane.	Total.	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year.	Inches during the month.	Inches during 1882-83.		Average of the ten previous years of the same period.
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,399	544.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patamondoo	1,042	57.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Section I	775	845.83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Taldania	1,300	420.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South-Western	Midnapore	Matchong	830	271.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		High Level, Section II.	727.16	134.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sons	Shahabad	Midnapore	875	1,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Howrah	300	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sons	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Buxar	1,456	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Patna and Eastern Main.	1,699	827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Gya	1,668	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sons	Shahabad	Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Grand total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

The 1st September 1882.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, Major, M.S.C.,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the month of July 1882.

The total quantity of goods carried during the month of July 1882 aggregated maunds 3,30,612, as compared with maunds 2,10,574 carried during the corresponding period of 1881, and maunds 3,36,889 carried during the previous month, showing an increase of maunds 1,20,038 in the one case, and a decrease of maunds 36,277 in the other.

Of the several increases and decreases, the following are the most prominent ones and seem to be deserving of separate explanations:—

INCREASES.

Coal	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 14,993
This has been imported by Messrs. Burn & Co. and other contractors for brick-burning purposes.						
Lime and kunkur	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 3,928
This has been exported from Sonastipur for use of the Civil Buildings and Road-cess Department at Durbhanga.						
Piece-goods (English)	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 4,888
Due to larger requirements in the local markets.						
Railway materials	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 25,582
This has been explained in the previous reports.						
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 3,107
This appears to be chiefly due to the introduction of monsoon rates for seeds and food-grains which are being sent in large quantities down to Calcutta. The merchants instead of returning the bags empty fill them in with salt and send them here. The increase is due also to the reduction in the duty of this staple of traffic.						
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 5,797
The traffic in this commodity is steadily improving and appears due to the high price at which it is selling in the Calcutta market.						
Seeds, oil	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 63,193
Due to the Calcutta market being brisk and to the reduction made on the East Indian Railway in consequence of the introduction of monsoon rates.						
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 3,428
Owing to a new company having started manufacture in the district of Durbhanga.						
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 6,976
This cannot be well explained, as it is composed of miscellaneous articles.						
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 10,252
The same remarks as in the last report apply to this.						

DECREASES.

Food-grains	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 15,347
Owing to the low market.						
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 7,120
There is a very large stock of timber at the Gunduck siding station belonging to Messrs. H. Dear & Co. It is hoped that this timber will be shortly exported to Patna and elsewhere and increase the traffic. Insufficiency of rolling stock has been the cause of the small export.						

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Principal Staples carried over the Line during the month of July 1882 as compared with the corresponding period of 1881.

STAPLES.	1882.		1881.		Total.		Increases.	Decreases.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1882.	1881.		
Ale, spirits, and wine	548	11	382	4	559	386	173	...
Betel-nuts	157	2	1,054	29	159	1,083	...	924
Brass, bell-metal, and copper-ware	450	88	235	77	538	310	228	...
Bullion or specie	...	...	...	295	...	295	...	295
Chillies	22	1,358	19	285	1,380	304	1,076	...
Coal	26,380	...	11,147	240	26,380	11,387	14,993	...
Cotton	1,179	...	906	2	1,179	908	181	...
Food-grains	9,955	18,463	4,155	36,610	25,418	40,765	...	15,347
Fruits, fresh	143	77	130	331	220	461	...	241
Do., dry	55	...	34	...	35	34	1	...
Garlic or tussoon	27	403	111	68	520	179	341	...
Ghee	...	1,718	...	486	1,718	486	1,232	...
Ginger	26	120	...	441	146	441	...	295
Gunny-bags (empty)	2,211	378	1,163	361	2,589	1,524	1,065	...
Hides and horns	19	4,000	...	5,390	4,019	5,390	...	1,371
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	2,212	145	1,090	430	2,357	1,529	828	...
Jaggree	1	68	77	...	69	77	...	8
Lime and kunkur	18,053	834	14,906	52	18,586	14,958	3,628	...
Luggage	54	...	13	24	54	37	17	...
Oil	603	129	303	168	733	471	261	...
Oil-cakes	316	81	...	2,068	387	2,068	...	1,681
Oilmen's stores	82	2	73	...	84	73	11	...
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods, English	6,639	14	1,743	22	6,853	1,705	4,888	...
Do., country	500	6	148	15	506	163	343	...
Potatoes	31	20	130	100	51	230	...	179
Railway materials	42,478	1,701	18,297	...	44,179	18,297	25,882	...
Salt	35,197	1,197	30,031	3,256	36,394	33,287	3,107	...
Saltpetre	5,033	9,300	...	8,641	14,438	8,541	5,797	...
Seeds, oil	427	84,123	93	21,264	84,550	21,357	63,193	...
Do., indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., other than food-grains	222	7	120	64	229	184	45	...
Spices	124	...	44	88	124	132	...	8
Stones, stone-ballast and wares	165	1	523	7	106	530	...	364
Sugar	65	3,698	56	240	3,733	305	3,428	...
Sundries	20,734	2,384	12,569	3,543	23,118	16,146	6,976	...
Timber	2,086	3,984	6,623	6,567	6,070	13,196	...	7,120
Tobacco	917	21,742	70	12,337	22,639	12,407	10,232	...
Turmeric	142	261	...	783	463	783	...	320
Total	1,77,237	1,53,375	1,00,363	1,04,211	3,30,612	2,10,574	1,20,038	28,208
Net Increase	...	...	...	...	1,20,038	...	1,20,038	...

A. W. U. POPE, for Traffic Superintendent.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Patna-Gya State Railway for the month of July 1882.

THE total quantity of goods carried during the month of July 1882 aggregated maunds 1,08,838 as compared with maunds 91,562 carried during the corresponding period of 1881, and maunds 1,40,069 during the previous month, showing an increase of maunds 17,276 in the one case, and a decrease of maunds 31,231 in the other.

Of the several increases and decreases, the following are the most prominent ones and worthy of separate explanations:—

INCREASES.

Food-grains ... Mds. 3,566
 Due to there being no rain during the last week, demands in the markets throughout the Patna and other districts increased.
 Seeds, oil ... Mds. 3,840
 Owing to the Calcutta market being brisk and to the reduction in rates on the East Indian Railway.
 Stones, stone-ballast, and wares ... 14,084
 A very large quantity of this staple has been taken by Messrs. Jadoo Roy & Co. for the Patna Municipality, all of which will be sent by rail.
 Sundries ... Mds. 3,077
 This cannot well be explained, as it is formed of miscellaneous articles.
 Tobacco ... 2,295
 This is a nominal increase. A large stock is still waiting for higher prices.

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Principal Staples carried over the Line during the month of July 1882 as compared with the corresponding period of 1881.

STAPLES.	1882.		1881.		Total.		Increases.	Decreases.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1882.	1881.		
Ale, spirits, and wine ...	111	.....	78	1	111	79	32	.....
Betel-nuts ...	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	36	.....	36
Brass, bell-metal, and copper-ware ...	86	16	247	8	102	255	.....	153
Bullion or specie ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chillies ...	62	.....	7	343	62	350	.....	288
Coal ...	2,172	.....	2,554	.....	2,172	2,554	.....	382
Cotton ...	600	.....	996	.....	600	996	.....	396
Food-grains ...	8,284	24,872	1,976	27,614	33,156	29,590	3,566	.....
Fruits, fresh ...	57	.....	49	40	57	89	.....	32
Do., dry ...	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	28	.....	28
Garlic or lussoon ...	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Ghee ...	.....	117	.....	71	117	71	46	.....
Ginger ...	9	.....	71	121	9	192	.....	183
Guany-bags (empty) ...	428	155	.....	594	583	594	.....	11
Hides and horns ...	42	680	.....	376	702	376	326	.....
Indigo ...	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Iron ...	990	39	881	77	1,029	958	71	.....
Jaggree ...	784	1	946	550	785	1,496	.....	711
Lime and kunkur ...	.....	18	26	41	18	67	.....	49
Luggage ...	.....	46	17	104	46	121	.....	75
Oil ...	182	11	27	2	203	29	174	.....
Oil-cakes ...	140	.....	130	.....	140	130	10	.....
Oilman's stores ...	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11
Opium ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods (English) ...	1,063	21	491	.....	1,024	491	533	.....
Do., (country) ...	63	31	40	67	94	107	.....	13
Potatoes ...	.....	.....	364	111	.....	475	.....	475
Railway materials ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ...	10,904	.....	.....	17,254	10,904	17,254	.....	6,200
Salt-petre ...	.....	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	272	.....
Seeds, oil ...	78	20,607	271	16,574	272	16,845	3,840	.....
Do., indigo ...	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	90	.....	90
Do., other than food-grains ...	529	.....	536	4	529	540	.....	11
Spices ...	10	.....	12	.....	10	12	.....	2
Stones, stone-ballast and wares ...	574	13,510	.....	.....	14,084	.....	14,084	.....
Sugar ...	9	176	4	379	185	383	.....	198
Sundries ...	5,634	10,351	5,173	7,935	16,185	13,103	3,077	.....
Timber ...	.....	326	1,521	81	326	1,602	.....	1,276
Tobacco ...	4,131	50	17	1,869	4,181	1,886	2,295	.....
Turmeric ...	28	534	740	.....	364	740	.....	376
Total ...	137,619	71,519	17,335	74,227	1,08,838	91,562	17,276	11,054
Net Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,276	.....	17,276	.....

A. W. U. POPE, for Traffic Superintendent.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August 1882 on 1,506½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	167,401	1,60,722 0 0	20,28,684 20	4,40,832 15 0	20,234 1 0	6,30,789 0 0	51,392½	97,663½	1,49,056½
Or per mile of railway ...	...	112 10 3	...	292 9 2	13 6 10	418 10 3	...	...	...
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	1,198,886	15,19,930 3 0	1,59,48,654 30	41,24,741 3 9	1,33,062 3 3	57,97,733 10 0	392,295½*	836,540½*	1,228,835½*
Total for 8 weeks ...	1,366,287	16,80,652 3 0	1,79,76,739 10	45,65,574 2 9	1,73,296 4 3	64,28,523 10 0	443,688½	994,213½	1,577,901½
COMPARISON.									
Total corresponding week of previous year ...	131,751	1,50,724 6 2	19,65,934 29	5,74,109 2 3	13,363 6 2	7,38,136 14 7	46,198	119,576	165,774
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	100 0 6	...	381 0 5	8 13 3	489 14 2	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,226,371	14,51,000 10 1	1,41,83,910 30	41,63,954 11 10	92,194 12 7	57,09,150 2 6	398,032	814,435	1,207,467

* Miles 6,448½ deducted from coaching and added 8,53½ to merchandise, being differences between the approximate and audited returns to week ending 5th August 1882.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th August 1882 on 171½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	34,619	19,419 0 0	3,12,181 0	97,526 0 0	151 0 0	1,17,096 0 0	5,913	11,839	17,752
Or per mile of railway ...	202	113 1 1	1,817 26	567 13 3	0 14 1	681 12 6	...	...	...
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	272,258½	1,53,360 0 0	16,00,866 0	3,89,977 0 0	4,374 0 0	5,47,611 0 0	36,710½	51,623½	88,333½
Total for 7 weeks ...	306,877½	1,72,779 0 0	19,73,947 0	4,87,503 0 0	4,425 0 0	6,64,707 0 0	42,621½	63,454½	106,038½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	34,313½	21,096 0 0	3,93,714 0	1,33,695 0 0	440 0 0	1,57,831 0 0	5,768½	13,324½	19,091½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	200	126 5 2	2,292 15	790 1 2	2 9 0	918 15 4	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	311,102½	1,88,574 0 0	20,51,459 0	6,14,797 0 0	1,887 0 0	8,05,258 0 0	42,167	69,003½	1,11,170½

Includes Rs. 1,322 on account of Revenue Stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			30th July 1881.	29th July 1882.	To 30th July 1881.	To 29th July 1882.			
1882.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
29th July ...	Northern Bengal	230	31,211 0 0	34,594 0 0	9,27,717 0 0	11,19,146 0 0	1,91,429 0 0	...	20
Ditto ...	Tirhoot	82	8,131 0 0	12,077 0 0	3,5,761 0 0	3,88,354 0 0	36,592 0 0	...	10
5th August ...	Patna-Gya	57	7,195 0 0	6,947 0 0	2,77,033 0 0	3,17,351 0 0	40,318 0 0	...	13
Ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	33	4,213 0 0	4,693 0 0	93,458 0 0	1,11,477 0 0	18,019 0 0	...	19
Ditto ...	Nalhati	27½	870 0 0	1,154 0 0	39,274 0 0	41,628 0 0	2,354 0 0	...	6
Total ...		429½	51,620 0 0	59,465 0 0	16,89,243 0 0	19,77,955 0 0	2,88,712 0 0	...	18

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

The latest return received.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		6th August 1881.	5th August 1882.	To 6th August 1881.	To 5th August 1882.			
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
2nd September 1882 ...	50	5,342 7 3	6,109 1 0	1,28,165 2 8	2,03,274 11 6	75,109 8 19	...	+37

Calcutta, 2nd September 1882.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., Agents.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE SHIPPING OFFICES AT CALCUTTA AND THE OUTPORTS DURING THE YEAR 1881-82.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,—MARINE.

Calcutta, the 7th September 1882.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A letter No. 585B, dated the 7th July 1882, from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, submitting the annual report of the Board on the operations of the Shipping Offices at Calcutta and the outports during the year 1881-82.

An important change took place during the year in respect of the office of the Shipping Master, Calcutta. That office, which had hitherto been filled by the Collector of Customs, was transferred to the Port Officer in accordance with the recommendation of a Committee appointed to consider the question of the amalgamation of the duties of the Port Officer with those of the Port Commissioners. As Lieutenant Stiffe assumed charge from Mr. Grimley on the 1st February, the full effects of the change had not become perceptible before the close of the year; and the subject will therefore be more conveniently considered when the operations of the department for the current year are being reviewed. It may, however, be noted here that a considerable saving of public money has been effected by the transfer, the cost of the amalgamated office establishments having been reduced below Rs. 1,000 a month.

2. There was during the year a large increase in the number of ships visiting the port. This increase had its effect on the receipts and

disbursements of the Shipping Office, both of which exceeded those of the previous year, thus—

	Number of ships visiting the port.	Receipts.			Disbursements.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1880-81	1,999	22,825	14	4	18,896	11	1
1881-82	2,132	25,459	4	8	20,171	5	5

The increase in receipts, which occurs chiefly under the head of "Shipping and discharging fees," is attributed to the larger number of vessels visiting the port, and partly to the fact that the Deputy Shipping Master now demands security against distress from sailors discharged by consent only in cases in which such security seems to be required, instead, as formerly, of insisting upon its deposit in all cases. The result of this change is said to have been satisfactory both to the seamen, who, with the view of bettering their condition, take discharges more willingly, when they have not to deposit any portion of their wages, and to the Government which receives a fee on each discharge. A slight increase under the head of fines and forfeitures is accounted for by the more extensive employment of lascars, whose fines are realized by the Shipping Office, as substitutes for English sailors whose cases are generally disposed of by the Board of Trade. There has been an increase in disbursements under the head of establishment charges, due to causes unconnected with the trade of the port.

3. Some confusion had arisen in the accounts of the trust funds held by the Shipping Master, and incorrect balances appear to have been brought down under the different heads from year to year, though the total balance was correct. The figures have now been as far as possible corrected, and the Lieutenant-Governor approves the Board's proposal to verify these accounts in future by comparison with the Accountant-General's books. It speaks well for the current work of the office that the whole of the receipts on account of the estates of deceased seamen, and all family remittances, were remitted to the Board of Trade during the year, and that 99·87 per cent. of the amount held in deposit for British seamen was also disbursed.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find that the present arrangements for ascertaining the true names and next-of-kin of native seamen are not altogether satisfactory. The reluctance of lascars to give any particulars concerning themselves is said to be due to an anxiety "to avoid recognition and arrest, as the crew actually shipped in the Shipping Office or before the Shipping Master seldom proceed to sea in the vessel; lascars take their advances and then arrange for substitutes to go in their places, and with a new crew this is seldom found out." "This could be stopped," the Port Officer adds, "by withholding the advance till the last day of sailing and then stopping all leave, but on these terms these crews would not ship." The difficulty is one which, as the law stands, the Government is unable to remedy without the active co-operation of ship-owners. Unless ship-owners enter the names and addresses of lascars' heirs on the ship's agreement, it is im-

Messrs. Apoor and Co.

" Turner, Morrison and Co.

" Jardine, Skinner and Co.

" Haji Zacharia and Co.

possible for Government to trace them after the lascars' death. The firms noted on the margin have in this way co-operated with the Government, and to them Mr. Rivers Thompson's acknowledgments are due. The question, however, forms part of the larger one regarding the system on which native crews are now recruited. That question is before the Government on a representation made by the Chamber of Commerce, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that it may be found possible to devise some satisfactory remedy for a state of things which sorely needs amendment. The Board report that monthly casualty returns of native seamen are not received from the Howrah, Mayo, and Medical College Hospitals. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Surgeon-General will enquire into the reason for this omission, and submit a report to Government on the subject.

5. The numbers both of seamen shipped and discharged through the Shipping Office show an increase as compared with the previous year, being 15,863 and 14,678 as against 14,708 and 13,120 respectively. The percentages

of Native, British, and Arab seamen shipped for the last three years are shown below :—

			Natives.	British.	Arabs.
1879-80	...	...	67.1	15.79	4.64
1880-81	...	...	70.9	14.4	4.05
1881-82	...	...	72.76	14.25	2.33

These figures support the deduction drawn by the Board on more than one occasion from the decrease in the number of discharge certificates purchased—namely that lascars were being more largely employed as substitutes for British sailors.

6. Desertions from British ships have been fewer, being 191 against 203 in the previous year, giving a ratio of 2 per mille of entries. The result is attributed to the increased facilities now given for discharge. Masters and Agents of ships have been informed that it lies within their power to get evidence recorded before the departure of ships which may be used in the event of the deserter's subsequent arrest, but they have failed to take advantage of the provisions of the law in this respect. The remedy for desertions is to a large extent in the hands of Masters and Agents themselves.

7. Among the crews of 246 vessels manned by Europeans, 27 cases of illness were discovered. Twenty-two cases of scurvy were detected on board twelve vessels; but there is reason to believe that in these cases the disease was contracted before the seamen embarked. In the case of one vessel only was any complaint made regarding provisions, and that complaint proved on examination to be groundless. In two cases enquiries were held into the alleged insufficient supply of fresh provisions and antiscorbutics to native crews, and in both cases the complaint was justified. In one case, however, that of the *Bayard*, the master was not to blame, as the voyage had been considerably longer than there had been any reason to anticipate. In the other case, that of the *Plassey*, the conduct of the master in not entering cases of sickness in his log has been brought to the notice of the Board of Trade. Most of this vessel's crew suffered from scurvy during the outward voyage, but the fact was attributed rather to the inferior quality of the antiscorbutics supplied than to insufficient quantity. Measures have been taken to secure the provision on board of antiscorbutics of good quality. It has been found that lime-juice deteriorates by age, and orders have been passed requiring in future the entry of the date of examination on each bottle of lime-juice issued, and the destruction of all lime-juice issued at Calcutta, if brought back to this port. A non-alcoholic preparation of lime-juice for native seamen is now being tested by Government.

8. A considerable falling off was observed in the amount for which seamen's money-orders were granted during the year under review. This is said to be due to increased resort to banks for the purposes of remittance, the Government rate of exchange having occasionally been less favourable than that obtained in the open market.

9. One bad case of desertion of a crew at Diamond Harbour by the master of a vessel was reported. The master prosecuted the men at Diamond Harbour for insubordination, and while they were under remand, left the port with their wages and clothing. The men were acquitted, but arrived at Calcutta in a destitute condition. They were relieved by the Shipping Master at the expense of the owners of the vessel and of the master from whom recoveries were effected through the Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, Madras. It is not stated whether this case was reported to the Board of Trade, as the conduct of the master seems to have deserved. A report on the case of the *Iskandar Shah* has been already submitted to the Government of India. The point at issue is the legality of the fine inflicted by the Shipping Master on the master of the vessel for discharging his crew before the Turkish Consul at Jedda.

10. The receipts of the Shipping Office at Chittagong (Rs. 726-14) were nearly double those of the preceding year, the increase being marked under all three heads of shipping fees, discharging fees, and sale of forms. The charges of the office are not given, as they are met from the Customs revenue. The receipts on account of the deposit of wages of British seamen amounted to Rs. 9,935 against Rs. 3,234 in the previous year, and those

on account of the wages of deceased British seamen to Rs. 426 against Rs. 48. Deposit money on account of wages of discharged native seamen amounted to Rs. 4,336. Nothing was shown under this head in the previous year. The whole of the deposits of wages of British and Native seamen, except Rs. 95, were either remitted to the Shipping Master, Calcutta, on account of seamen looking for further employment, or disbursed to the men themselves. The non-disbursement of the Rs. 95 is satisfactorily explained. Three hundred and thirty-seven seamen were shipped at Chittagong against 213 in the previous year. Of these, 261 were lascars, 47 British, and the remainder belonged to thirteen other nationalities. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that attention has been given to the remarks made by Government last year with regard to visiting ships. Sixty-seven vessels were visited by the Shipping Master during the year. The health of the crews was generally speaking satisfactory. The transactions at the Orissa ports do not call for any special notice.

11. The duties of the Department both in Calcutta and Chittagong have been efficiently discharged.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PORT
COMMISSIONERS FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.**

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,—MARINE—CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

Calcutta, the 12th September 1882.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta for the year 1881-82.

The report, which has reached the Lieutenant-Governor more than a month after the prescribed date, commences as usual with a statement of the actual financial condition of the Port Trust. The anticipations expressed in the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the report for the year 1880-81, that Act I (B.C.) of 1881 would remove the objections which had been entertained by capitalists to lending money to the Commissioners have been fully realized, and the Commissioners found no difficulty in raising a loan of ten lakhs of rupees at the commencement of the year under review. Against the addition thus made to the liabilities of the Port Trust is to be set a reduction of Rs. 90,734 in the consolidated debt owing to Government. The total amounts of debt at the commencement and close of the year were as follow:—

	31st March 1881.	31st March 1882.
	Rs.	Rs.
Consolidated debt due to Government (repayable) ...	52,53,564	51,62,830
Port dock debt (not repayable) ...	17,65,000	Rs. 17,65,000
Due on debenture loan of 1881 ...	10,00,000	
Less amount set aside for Sinking Fund.	—10,000	9,90,000
	70,18,564	70,17,830

2. The property owned by the Port Commissioners at the close of the year, estimated as usual with reference to the amount actually expended on works and in the formation of reserve funds, but exclusive of the value of the foreshore and Strand Bank lands made over to the Trust by Government, is valued at Rs. 1,34,33,606, thus:—

	Rs.
Jetties and appliances for sea-going vessels ...	51,34,974
Inland Vessels' Wharves, Landing-stages, Tramway, &c., &c. ...	55,33,947
Mooring, Anchor vessels, Harbour Master's boats and steamers ...	20,59,308
Investment for Jetty Reserve Fund ...	89,933
Ditto Insurance Fund ...	41,094
Ditto Port Insurance Fund ...	3,64,250
Ditto Depreciation Fund ...	1,99,995
Ditto Debenture Loan Sinking Fund ...	10,105
Total ...	1,34,33,606

The value of the Trust property at the close of the year 1880-81 having been Rs. 1,27,36,752, the total increase amounts to Rs. 6,86,854.

The above expenditure has been met from the following sources :—

		Rs.	Rs.
By loan from Government (repayable)	...	60,25,100	
Ditto less unexpended balance	...	38,704	
			59,86,396
Ditto ditto (not repayable)	...	...	17,65,000
Ditto on debentures...	...	10,00,000	
Ditto less unexpended balance ...	...	3,20,523	
			6,79,477
Contribution from Government towards purchase of land	...	...	74,584
Ditto ditto landing stage at Prinsep's Ghât	...	...	10,000
Ditto ditto River Police block	...	...	7,150
From sale of surplus land	...	...	4,07,817
From revenue derived from works since formation of Trust	...	46,44,182	
Less amount written off on account of Press-house being burnt down	...	1,41,000	
			45,03,182
Total	...	...	1,34,33,606

3. Of a total expenditure of Rs. 8,77,591 on new works, Rs. 4,10,232 or nearly one-half was incurred for the purchase of the site of the East Indian Railway Company's premises at Armenian Ghât. Of the remainder, Rs. 77,956 were spent on the Jetties, mainly in the extension of the embankment and the removal of sheds Nos. 2 and 3 to the jetty head; Rs. 37,075 on the Inland Vessels' Wharves, the principal item being the construction, at a cost of Rs. 21,609, of a new bathing ghât at Mullick's Ghât; Rs. 40,983 on the Tramway, chiefly in the purchase of new rolling-stock; Rs. 1,06,866 on the Howrah fore shore road, and Rs. 86,190 on the extension of the Port moorings. Miscellaneous expenditure, including the cost of a new anchor vessel, the renewal and repairs of hopper barges, and the construction of a new cargo shed at Armenian Ghât and of a house at Hastings for the Harbour Master, amounted to Rs. 1,18,289. With the exception of the removal of Nos. 3 and 4 import sheds to the jetty heads, whereby an increase of two has been effected in the number of sheds available to the public into which cargo can be delivered without trollies directly from the ships, no important improvements in the port were completed during the year. The following works, however, were taken in hand :—An extension of the jetty embankment from the end of No. 5 jetty to the north end of No. 6 jetty, a distance of 483 lineal feet; the construction of the first block of a row of warehouses at No. 1 jetty; the enclosure of the open cargo shed at No. 8 jetty; and the construction of a shed at Armenian Ghât, of jetties on Temple's wharf and of Tramway warehouses. Additional engines and boilers were ordered from England for the Hydraulic Crane pump-house. The riverside Press-house, which was destroyed by fire during the year, has been partially reconstructed. The progress made on the Howrah foreshore road has been slow, and it was found necessary at last to annul the agreement made with the original contractors and to put the work into other hands.

4. The net revenue from the jetties amounted to Rs. 2,20,186 or Rs. 32,793 less than that realized in the previous year. The falling off was entirely due to increased expenditure. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 7,68,047, (of which Rs. 6,68,529 or 87·04 per cent. were realized from imports) against Rs. 7,24,900 in 1880-81, showing an increase of gross income amounting to Rs. 43,147. Of this increase the proportion contributed by import and export trade were about $\frac{1}{4}$ th and $\frac{3}{4}$ ths respectively. The receipts from imports would have been considerably greater, but for a reduction in the charges made for landing piece-goods, twist, iron and other commodities. The expenditure which had been Rs. 4,71,921 in 1880-81, rose to Rs. 5,47,861 in the year under review. More than half of the excess, however, is explained as being "due to the contribution made from jetty revenue towards the cost of maintenance of the River Survey, Lighting and Buoy Departments to make good the loss of revenue which this part of the port expenditure sustained by the reduction made in the year in the cost of pilotage and port dues." The remainder of the increase is due to the enhanced cost of establishment, to higher working expenses, and to renewals and repairs consequent on the increase of work at the jetties. The proportion of expenditure to gross income for the last three

years has been—1879-80, 69·8 per cent.; 1880-81, 65·1 per cent.; 1881-82, 71·3 per cent. The jetties were used by 212 vessels, a number 19 in excess of that for 1880-81, and only 20 short of the large number which used the jetties in the year of the Madras famine. But while in 1877-78 the gross tonnage of the vessels accommodated at the jetties amounted to 355,634 tons, in the year under review it reached 361,636 tons, the average burthen of each vessel being in the former year 1,533, and in the latter 1,706 tons. Notwithstanding this increase, the work has been done with greater despatch than in previous years, and for the first time since 1875-76, when 156 vessels only were accommodated, the average detention of each vessel has been under 10 days. The beneficial results of the shorter detention to the general public is seen in the fact that the average amount paid for the use of the jetties was only Rs. 3,552 for each ship against Rs. 3,700 in 1880-81. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that further substantial reductions will be found practicable; and that improved facilities for loading and unloading vessels may in some measure compensate for the want of the larger docking accommodation which other ports afford.

The floating 30-ton crane paid its way satisfactorily during the year, its earnings being Rs. 20,465 and the cost of its maintenance Rs. 14,787. It is believed that the crane is of considerable indirect benefit to the port, as but for it, the Commissioners are informed, ships would either refuse to bring out the heavy pieces of machinery now carried, or would charge greatly enhanced rates of freight for doing so.

5. The receipts and expenditure connected with the Inland Wharves both show a considerable increase during the year under review as compared with the previous year, in which the accounts of the Tramway were for the first time eliminated from the general wharf account, thus:—

		1880-81.	1881-82.
		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	...	3,76,444	3,81,937
Expenditure	...	1,92,091	2,23,930
		-----	-----
Excess of income over expenditure	...	1,84,353	1,58,007
		-----	-----

The excess of expenditure in the year under review is accounted for by a contribution of Rs. 38,507 from this source towards the expenses of the River Survey, Lighting and Buoy Departments. Exclusive of this item, the receipts would have exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 1,96,514. The total amount realized from tolls on goods passing over the wharves was Rs. 3,72,993 against Rs. 3,70,568 in the previous year.

6. The whole of the available land on the Strand Bank was occupied throughout the year, and the receipts from this source were in consequence slightly in excess of those for previous years. Against the increase, however, which amounted to Rs. 5,501, an item of Rs. 25,000 appears on the expenditure side of the account, representing half the contribution made by the Port Commissioners towards the cost of the bridge over the East Indian Railway at Howrah. Leaving this sum out of account, the expenditure on the Strand Bank lands amounted to Rs. 86,559, showing an improvement of Rs. 2,259 as compared with the previous year. The net surplus revenue from these lands was Rs. 45,913. The Press-house belonging to the Commissioners, situated to the north of the Mayo Hospital, was destroyed by fire in February, but is now being rebuilt. It was insured for its full value and the whole amount has been recovered.

7. The receipts from the Harbour Master's Department during the year show a considerable falling off as compared with those of 1880-81, and the net result, notwithstanding that the expenditure was less in the former year than

the latter, was a decrease of revenue amounting to Rs. 9,726. The figures for the past ten years are given below:—

		Income.	Expenditure.	Profit.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	...	5,43,020	3,95,168	1,47,852
1873-74	...	4,26,974	3,84,858	42,116
1874-75	...	4,25,390	4,19,923	5,467
1875-76	...	4,30,551	4,24,931	5,620
1876-77	...	4,69,290	4,23,566	45,724
1877-78	...	6,10,171	4,28,909	1,81,262
1878-79	...	5,80,184	3,98,106	1,82,078
1879-80	...	5,61,299	3,92,353	1,68,946
1880-81	...	4,93,644	4,63,514	30,130
1881-82	...	4,81,872	4,61,468	20,404

The decline in income from this source was due mainly to the increased demand for tonnage which caused ships to shorten their stay in the port as far as possible, so that "with a larger number of vessels entering and leaving, there were fewer vessels at any one time in harbour." This increased activity, which is in itself a cause for satisfaction, was not entirely a pecuniary loss to the port, as a part of the cost was met by larger receipts on account of extra work done in the department. The principal heads under which increased expenditure was incurred were salaries and repairs. The increase in salaries was due partly to a small increase to the salaries of the Assistant Harbour Masters, but chiefly to increased fees earned by officers of the department. The repairs required for the steam-launch *Vectis* amounted to Rs. 7,742, which accounted for almost the whole of the additional expenditure under this head. The charge on account of the depreciation fund, Rs. 55,110, was less by Rs. 25,830 than it was in the previous year.

8. An idea of the expansion of the foreign trade of Calcutta during the last 20 years may be gathered from a perusal of the following table taken from the report, which shows the numbers of vessels entering and quitting the port in each year, and compares the total tonnage for the same period:—

YEARS.	ARRIVALS.						DEPARTURES.					
	Number.			Gross tonnage.			Number.			Gross tonnage.		
	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.
1861-62	89	803	892	.....	.....	668,311	.....	.....	901	.....	.....	669,321
1862-63	118	816	934	.....	.....	669,040	.....	.....	936	.....	.....	708,078
1863-64	173	967	1,140	.....	.....	933,148	.....	.....	1,112	.....	.....	887,445
1864-65	187	1,019	1,206	.....	.....	967,766	.....	.....	1,097	.....	.....	917,549
1865-66	201	708	909	.....	.....	784,703	.....	.....	981	.....	.....	840,225
1866-67	175	599	774	.....	.....	682,848	.....	.....	774	.....	.....	680,373
1867-68	162	732	894	.....	.....	804,450	.....	.....	909	.....	.....	826,804
1868-69	208	679	887	.....	.....	839,823	.....	.....	878	.....	.....	809,328
1869-70	204	602	806	.....	.....	757,208	.....	.....	805	.....	.....	754,838
1870-71	259	672	931	327,000	666,431	994,391	251	687	938	319,315	680,345	999,660
1871-72	300	655	955	431,933	689,252	1,121,185	303	634	937	434,889	670,115	1,105,004
1872-73	338	616	953	516,065	630,294	1,146,349	328	628	956	503,773	634,107	1,137,870
1873-74	429	552	981	638,458	666,867	1,205,325	430	518	948	669,858	547,040	1,216,898
1874-75	454	473	927	789,816	490,788	1,280,604	466	435	901	808,680	465,186	1,273,866
1875-76	406	508	914	724,740	550,204	1,274,944	405	501	906	729,524	554,797	1,284,321
1876-77	552	609	1,171	987,323	769,378	1,696,701	536	577	1,113	968,254	632,966	1,601,220
1877-78	726	646	1,372	1,314,905	742,339	2,056,944	738	586	1,322	1,325,333	663,654	1,988,987
1878-79	469	478	967	898,932	531,857	1,430,789	507	493	1,000	926,956	554,029	1,480,985
1879-80	442	454	896	848,564	567,416	1,415,979	434	461	895	845,016	575,425	1,420,441
1880-81	506	478	984	1,009,052	570,317	1,579,368	510	505	1,015	1,014,483	616,788	1,631,271
1881-82	601	473	1,074	1,243,680	564,325	1,808,005	507	461	1,058	1,232,461	541,623	1,774,084

The trade of 1877-78 was abnormal in consequence of the Madras famine, but leaving that year out of account, the year under review shows larger returns than any of previous years, and this is the more satisfactory, inasmuch as the rise has been gradual and is not due to any sudden or unusual inflation of trade.

The great draught of the vessels now piloted with safety on the Hooghly has already been noticed in the Lieutenant-Governor's review of the report of the Port Officer. The following table given by the Port Commissioners, in which the vessels entering and quitting the port during the last three years are

classified according to their gross tonnage, is of interest as showing the progressive increase which is taking place in the size of the ships now visiting the port.

Arrivals.

Year.	STEAMERS.										SAILING VESSELS.									
	Under 500 tons.	500 to 1,000 tons.	1,000 to 1,500 tons.	1,500 to 2,000 tons.	2,000 to 2,500 tons.	2,500 to 3,000 tons.	3,000 to 3,500 tons.	3,500 to 4,000 tons.	Above 4,000 tons.	Total.	Under 500 tons.	500 to 1,000 tons.	1,000 to 1,500 tons.	1,500 to 2,000 tons.	2,000 to 2,500 tons.	2,500 to 3,000 tons.	3,000 to 3,500 tons.	3,500 to 4,000 tons.	Above 4,000 tons.	Total.
1879-80	1	67	57	125	97	35	48	12	...	442	28	97	204	120	4	1	...	...	...	454
1880-81	1	59	71	131	125	45	63	10	1	506	56	80	234	104	3	1	...	...	...	478
1881-82	6	47	39	207	156	58	68	15	5	601	55	81	218	112	6	1	...	...	...	473

Departures.

1879-80	...	...	...	...	64	56	121	93	37	50	18	...	434	27	96	217	116	4	1	...	...	...	461
1880-81	...	...	...	...	59	69	136	129	46	61	9	1	510	54	78	249	122	3	...	...	...	...	505
1881-82	...	...	...	...	48	40	206	152	57	68	15	5	597	60	80	215	100	5	1	...	...	...	461

The number of the steamers which came to Calcutta *via* the Suez Canal was 239 against 163 in 1880-81 and 171 in the famine year. The average burden of these vessels during the year under report was 2,544 tons.

9. Seven accidents happened during the year to ships while in charge of the Assistant Harbour Masters. None of these was of a very serious nature, but in two cases the ships had to put back and unload their cargo for repairs. The *Riga*, on the 20th September, in attempting to pass through the Hooghly Bridge under steam fouled the hauling-out bar and knocked a hole in her bottom, and on the same day the *Scindia*, in dropping down to Garden Reach under steam, fouled No. 2 Prinsep's Ghat moorings and did considerable damage to herself and to another vessel. In the former case the mishap was due to the steamer's engines not being under proper control, and in the latter to causes which were purely accidental. Altogether the casualties amounted to only .65 on the number of vessels which visited the port—a figure which compares favourably with that for 1880-81 (.91).

10. The fire-engine *Hooghly* was got ready on thirteen occasions during the year, and her services were actually utilized on nine occasions—once to pump out the *Riga* in the Calcutta dock, once to pump out water from the 30-ton crane, and seven times in consequence of fires which were unusually numerous during the year. A fire which broke out on board the *Ellen Stuart* on the 27th December was put out, but the vessel was wrecked and her iron hull was cracked. The *County of Peebles*, loaded with jute, caught fire on the 6th February. The vessel was saved, but the whole cargo was damaged by fire and water. On the 7th March the cargo of the American ship *Valiant* was ignited by some unknown cause. Both the vessel and the cargo were much damaged, and the former was abandoned; but it was afterwards found possible to tow her into moorings where her cargo was discharged. Three large fires also took place on shore. The Cossipore Jute Mills were partially destroyed on the 14th December, two large store-rooms being completely burnt. Owing to the distance of these mills from the river, no aid could be given by the floating engine. The Nasmyth Jute Mills, situated 200 yards from the river bank at Ghosery, were wholly destroyed on the 21st February. The engine rendered what assistance was possible, but could only be employed for three hours owing to the shallowness of the water and the strength of the bore. The riverside Press-house on the Strand Bank caught fire on the 24th February. The house was destroyed, but the outer godowns were saved. The engine was in attendance till the 7th March, when its services were required for the *Valiant*.

11. The operations of the dredger were more satisfactory than in the previous year, but the cost of dredging (Rs. 14.28 per 1,000 cubic feet) though less than in 1880-81 (Rs. 24.93) is still very high. Altogether 1,541,500

cubic feet were dredged as against 1,067,500 cubic feet in the previous year, at a total cost of Rs. 31,611 against Rs. 33,443.

12. The Tramway forms on this occasion a separate section of the report. The income from, and expenditure on, it for the last three years are compared below:—

Year.	Income. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Profit. Rs.
1879-80	1,34,901	1,06,365	28,536
1880-81	1,12,026	81,469	30,557
1881-82	1,35,812	97,672	38,140

The great increase which has taken place in the past five years in the traffic passing over the Tramway is shown in the following table:—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
<i>Through Traffic—</i>					
Number of wagons arrived inward loaded	18,591	15,393	16,220	9,302	8,986
Ditto ditto forwarded outward	10,036	8,453	10,062	6,267	1,314
Total tons of goods received and despatched	188,030	159,805	157,014	92,388	81,767
<i>Local Traffic—</i>					
Total number of wagons loaded and despatched	11,448	9,481	7,632	2,239	Nil.

Up to the year 1879-80 the receipts shown under this head included the amount paid by despatchers and consignees of goods for loading and unloading wagons which have now, as mentioned in paragraph 6 of the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution of last year, been handed over to the Eastern Bengal Railway. In consequence of the large extension of traffic, it has been found necessary to undertake the construction of 8,000 lineal feet of additional lines and sidings, to provide more godown accommodation, and to order 40 new wagons and 2 new locomotive engines from England.

13. The income from, and expenditure on, the River Survey, Lighting and Buoying establishments of the Hooghly, which were made over to the Port Commissioners on the 1st November 1881, are shewn below:—

	Income.	Rs.
Receipts from port dues	...	1,15,024
Sale of condemned stores	...	5,892
Proportion of rent of head office	...	217
Miscellaneous	...	424
		1,21,557
	Expenditure.	Rs.
Salaries	...	60,529
Proportion of salaries—control	...	3,695
Repairs	...	36,891
Working expenses	...	44,380
Charges for instruments	...	2,261
		1,47,756

The excess of expenditure over receipts actually amounted to Rs. 26,199. To meet the estimated deficit a sum of Rs. 50,000 was provided in the budget in equal shares from the surplus revenue of the Jetties and Inland Wharves. The Survey, Lighting and Buoying Departments therefore closed the year with a nominal balance of Rs. 23,801 in their favour. The port dues, which were levied at the rate of 3 annas a ton until the close of the year, have now been reduced to 1 anna, and the deficit which will be caused in the accounts of the port approaches will be met by contributions from other departments. The policy of devoting any surplus of income to a reduction of charges, rather than to defraying the expenses of permanent improvements, was strongly urged upon the Commissioners by the late Lieutenant-Governor. The soundness and justice of this policy is, in Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion, not open to doubt. Owing to the many natural obstacles to navigation presented by the Hooghly river, the cost to ships of visiting Calcutta can never be low, and therefore, in the interests of the port, it is absolutely essential, in view of the increased facilities for traffic now offered by railways, and of the comparative shortness of the voyage between Europe and Western India, that

Calcutta should be relieved of any charges which can possibly be avoided. Satisfaction has more than once been expressed by Government at the acceptance of this view by the Commissioners. In July 1881 the Commissioners expressed their willingness to contribute a sum equivalent to a port due of 2 annas a ton to enable Government to effect a reduction of 15 per cent. in the pilotage fees, and this reduction was effected from the 1st August following. A reduction of 1 anna in the then port due of 4 annas a ton was made with effect from the 1st October, and from the commencement of the current year the dues have been levied, as already mentioned, at the rate of 1 anna a ton. Reductions were also made in the jetty charges during the year under review, and the charges upon piece-goods and twist have been considerably lowered since the 1st April 1882. In the words of the Commissioners "the concessions made in this direction of reduced charges have in effect taken off within 12 months five annas per ton from the charges formerly paid by shipping, and within the last few years one-third of the total charges paid by piece-goods, besides making other reductions in import and export goods of smaller importance."

14. The transfer of the port approaches from the Port Officer to the Port Commissioners was carried out on the 1st November 1881, in accordance with the scheme of which a sketch was given in paragraph 15 of the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the Port Commissioners' report of last year. The Commissioners were appointed Conservators of the port approaches, and they have placed the work connected with this branch of their duties in the immediate charge of navigating Lieutenant E. W. Petley, R.N., as Deputy Conservator, whose services have, with the consent of the Admiralty, been placed at the disposal of the Commissioners for this purpose by the Government of India. A report by Lieutenant Petley regarding the port approaches forms an appendix to the report, but does not call for any special notice from Government in this place, the matters dealt with, though important, being for the most part of a technical character and without general interest.

15. With a view to providing increased facilities for warehousing goods to exporters and importers, the Commissioners had under their consideration for some time a proposal for the purchase of the Bonded Warehouses, but it was ultimately decided that it would be more expedient to build an entirely new set of warehouses. This scheme was opposed by the Municipal Commissioners, the British Indian Association, and other public and private bodies. The opposition was based mainly on two grounds—the interference with private trade; and a supposed pledge by Lord Dalhousie that high buildings should not be erected on the Strand Bank lands. Having consulted the law officers of Government, the Lieutenant-Governor was satisfied that no legal objections existed to the proposed scheme, the advantages of which to the general public will far outweigh the inconvenience caused to the owners of private warehouses by the competition of the Commissioners. The pledge said to have been given by Lord Dalhousie has been misinterpreted, and Mr. Rivers Thompson believes that, in securing the cleanliness and good order of the Strand Bank lands, and turning them to the best advantage in the general interests, he is carrying out fully the intentions of that Governor-General. The scheme has therefore been sanctioned.

16. A further scheme of a somewhat similar nature for the erection of a tea warehouse on the site vacated by the East Indian Railway at Armenian Ghât has been under discussion throughout the year. The advantages of the proposal commended it to favourable consideration, but a portion of the scheme consisted in providing "facilities not only for receiving and storing tea, but also for the sale and sampling of that commodity," a provision which the Advocate-General has ruled to be beyond the legal scope of the Commissioners' powers. The proposal has therefore been negatived in its present form, but, with some modification of the original intention, it might be adopted.

17. During the year an agreement was arrived at for the long proposed transfer of the Chandpal Ghât pumping station to the Port Commissioners in exchange for Mullick's Ghât which has been made over to the Municipal Commis-

sioners as a pumping station. The Port Commissioners also pay to the Municipality a sum of Rs. 1,00,731 towards the expenses of the removal of the pumping engine. The Chandpal Ghât station will now be converted into a landing wharf. A further exchange of land between the Municipality and the Port Trust, with a view to putting a stop to the obstruction now caused to the public road by the traffic to No. 8 jetty was negatived during the year by the Municipal Commissioners, but the matter is believed to be still under discussion, and it is hoped that some satisfactory conclusion may be arrived at, as there can be no doubt as to the impediment to general traffic along the Strand road now offered by the large number of carts going to and from the jetties.

18. With a view to further facilitating the delivery and shipment of goods through the jetties, it has been resolved experimentally to extend the number of hours for which the jetty gates are to be opened without payment of fees. So far as the extra cost of this arrangement falls on the Customs Department it will be defrayed by Government.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that it has not yet been found necessary to take any action under Act 1 (P.C.) of 1881 in order to prohibit by a port rule the exposure of seamen to the sun. Notices are distributed on arrival to all masters of ships regarding the danger of this practice, and the number of cases of sunstroke among sailors has greatly decreased. Masters are at the same time warned of the evil consequences of allowing their men to bathe alongside of vessels and to sleep without proper protection from damp.

20. The introduction of a new set of storm-signals has been sanctioned since the close of the year. These signals were proposed by the Meteorological Observer for the purpose of distinguishing between the more dangerous class of cyclones usually accompanied by a storm-wave, and the dangerous, but less destructive, cyclonic storms.

21. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Commissioners for their successful management of the affairs of the Port Trust, the interest taken by them in its welfare having again been shewn by their regular attendance at the 29 meetings held during the year. The office of Chairman has been most efficiently filled throughout the year by Mr. Reynolds, and the duties of Vice-Chairman have been satisfactorily performed by Mr. D. Scott, who succeeded Mr. Duff Bruce shortly after the commencement of the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 5Fh., dated 25th August 1882.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

THE following prospectus, received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, of the International Fisheries Exhibition, which it is proposed to hold in London in 1883, is published for general information :—

REVISED EDITION.



THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

LONDON, 1883.

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HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President.

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The Hon'ble L. Sackville West, Minister at Washington.	Mr. Deputy James Bell.	
The Right Hon'ble Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K.C.B., Premier of Canada.	W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts, Esq.	
The Right Hon'ble George John Shaw Lefevre, M.P.	C. Louis Buxton, Esq.	
Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., M.P.	James Caird, Esq., C.B., F.R.S.	
Sir Henry William Peek, Bart. M.P.	A. J. N. Chamberlain, Esq., Honorary Inspector, Norfolk and Suffolk Rivers Fishery.	
Sir Edward W. Watkin, Bart., M.P.	W. Oldham Chambers, Esq.	
Sir Alexander Galt, G.C.M.G.	James H. Crossman, Esq.	
Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.	Colonel F. Custance.	
Sir William V. Whiteway, K.C.M.G., Premier of Newfoundland.	Edward Edwards, Esq.	
The Hon'ble Bouverie Francis Primrose, C.B.	Henry Fennell, Esq.	
Sir Frederick Bramwell, C.E.	Francis Francis, Esq.	
Colonel Christopher C. Teesdale, R.A., C.B., V.C.	Robert Hewitt, Esq.	
The Prime Warden and Wardens of the Fishmongers' Company.	Alfred Jardine, Esq.	
Edward Birkbeck, Esq., M.P.	Edward Jex, Esq.	
John A. Blake, Esq., M.P.	J. J. Kanné, Esq.	
R. K. Causton, Esq., M.P.	Henry Lee, Esq.	
W. J. R. Cotton, Esq., Alderman, M.P.	Professor L. Levi.	
J. Dodds, Esq., M.P.	Major Flood Page.	
R. W. Duff, Esq., M.P.	T. J. Mann, Esq.	
R. N. Fowler, Esq., Alderman, M.P.	R. B. Marston, Esq.	
Edward Heneage, Esq., M.P.	Colonel J. Mawson (President, Manchester Anglers' Association).	
William Lawrence, Esq., Alderman, M.P.	S. Hope Morley, Esq.	
C. M. Norwood, Esq., M.P.	Colonel J. C. D. Morrison.	
John Pender, Esq., M.P.	Richard D. Odell, Esq.	
A. Penderves Vivian, Esq., M.P.	John Last Sayer, Esq.	
Reginald Hanson, Esq., Alderman and Sheriff, M.A.	Thomas Spreckley, Esq.	
Spencer Walpole, Esq.	James Stevenson, Esq.	
Professor Huxley, F.R.S.	C. Cecil Trevor, Esq.	
	J. W. Willis-Bund, Esq., LL.D.	
	W. H. Williamson, Esq.	
	Frederick Wiseman, Esq.	
	W. Fell Woods, Esq.	

The Executive Committee.

CHAIRMAN.—Edward Birkbeck, Esq., M.P.

The Marquess of Hamilton.	R. W. Duff, Esq., M.P.
The Earl of Ducie.	Major Flood Page.
Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart, M.P.	W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts, Esq.
W. S. Shoobridge, Esq., the Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company.	James H. Crossman, Esq.
J. H. Fordham, Esq.	Alfred Jardine, Esq.
Sir Thomas Dakin, Alderman	John Last Sayer, Esq.
	W. Fell Woods, Esq.

Bankers.

Messrs. Coutts & Co., 59, Strand, W.C.

The Imperial Bank, 6, Lothbury, E.C.

Director and Secretary.

Sir B. T. Brandreth Gibbs.

Assistant Secretary.

Harry W. Towse.

Offices.

24, Haymarket, S.W.

CLASSIFICATION.

CLASS I.

FISHING.

Exhibitors to quote
the number in this
column.

Section I.—Sea Fishing.

- | | | |
|----------|----|--|
| Division | 1 | (1) Gear of every description and of all nations used in trawl, herring, long line, hand line, and every other mode or system of fishing, including all nets, lines, hooks, harpoons, tackle, &c., employed in the same. |
| Division | 2 | (2) Oyster dredges, crab, lobster, prawn, &c., pots, and other appliances for catching fish of this description. |
| | | (3) Fishing craft of all nations, models, and representations of the same. |
| Division | 3 | (i) Steam fishing vessels and steam carriers. |
| Division | 4 | (ii) Fishing vessels and boats other than steam vessels. |
| Division | 5 | (4) Ropes and canvas suitable to fishing vessels. |
| Division | 6 | (5) Steam capstans, compasses, barometers, telescopes, lights, lamps, fog horns, systems of signalling at night for fishing fleets and vessels, electric lights, luminous paint, and other equipment of fishing vessels, charts for fishermen. |
| Division | 7 | (6) Models of harbours, piers, and slips for fishing purposes. |
| Division | 8 | (7) Fishing tackle and netting in different stages of preparation, and machinery used for working up the raw material. |
| Division | 9 | (8) Life-boats, their equipment, and life-saving apparatus of every description. |
| Division | 10 | (9) Appliances and methods for breaking the force of the sea at the entrance of harbours and elsewhere. |
| Division | 11 | (10) Methods of communication from the shore to light-ships and fishing fleets by submarine cables. |
| Division | 12 | (11) Methods of protecting submarine cables from injury by fishing operations (illustrated by models and drawings). |

Section II.—Fresh-water fishing.

- | | | |
|----------|----|---|
| Division | 13 | (1) Salmon nets and fixed appliances for catching salmonidæ in all their varieties. |
| Division | 14 | (2) Salmon rods, reels, lines, artificial flies and baits, gaffs, spears, creels, &c. |
| Division | 15 | (3) Trout rods, reels, landing nets, lines, artificial flies, baits, baskets, bags, &c. |
| Division | 16 | (4) Pike, barbel and other coarse fish-rods, reels and tackle, artificial spinning baits, &c. |
| Division | 17 | (5) Traps, nets, bucks, wheels, and all kinds of apparatus for catching eels, lampreys, &c. |
| Division | 18 | (6) Hooks, &c. |
| Division | 19 | (7) Anglers' apparel of every description. |
| Division | 20 | (8) Boats, punts, cobbles, collapsible, portable, &c., in models or otherwise. |

NOTE.—The above classification is suggested as a convenient one for this class, but it is not intended to exclude any objects which come within the class.

CLASS II.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FISHERMEN.

- | | | |
|----------|----|---|
| Division | 21 | (1) Apparel and personal equipment. |
| Division | 22 | (2) Food and medicine chests. |
| Division | 23 | (3) Models and plans of dwellings. |
| Division | 24 | (4) Contracts of partnerships; insurances of life, boats, gear, &c.; benefit societies. |

CLASS III.

COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC.

1.—Preparation, preservation, and utilization of fish.

(a) For edible purposes—

- | | | |
|----------|----|---|
| Division | 25 | (i) Models of fish-curing establishments; methods of, and models and other representations of, any appliances for drying, curing, salting, smoking, tinning, cooking, &c. |
| Division | 26 | (ii) Fish dried, smoked, cured, salted, tinned, or otherwise prepared for food. |

Exhibitors to quote
the number in this
column.

- | | | |
|----------|----|---|
| Division | 27 | (iii) All products prepared from fish, such as oils, roes, isinglas, &c. |
| Division | 28 | (iv) Antiseptics suitable for preserving fish for food. |
| | | (b) For other than edible purposes— |
| Division | 29 | (i) Oils, manures, and other products prepared from fish. |
| Division | 30 | (ii) Methods of, and models and other representations of appliances for, preparing oils and manures from fish. |
| Division | 31 | (iii) Sea and fresh-water pearl shells; mother-of-pearl manufactured; pearls sorted. |
| Division | 32 | (iv) Preparation and application of sponges, corals, pearls, shells and all parts and products of aquatic animals, &c. to purposes useful and ornamental, with specimens. |
| | | 2.—Transport and sale of fish. |
| Division | 33 | (a) Appliances for carrying fish and for preserving fish during transport or otherwise, and models of the same. |
| Division | 34 | (b) Models of fish markets, and appliances connected with the same. |

CLASS IV.

FISH CULTURE.

- | | | |
|----------|----|--|
| Division | 35 | (1) Models or drawings of fish hatching, breeding and rearing establishments, including oyster and other shell-fish grounds; and all apparatus and implements connected with the same, and for transporting fish and fish ova. Food for fry. |
| Division | 36 | (2) Representations illustrative of the development and progressive growth of fish. |
| Division | 37 | (3) Models and drawings of fish passes and fish ladders. |
| | | (4) Scientific investigation. |
| Division | 38 | (i) Models and drawings of diseases of fish, with special reference to their origin and cure. |
| Division | 39 | (ii) Processes for rendering streams polluted by sewage and chemical or other works innocuous to fish life (illustrated by models and drawings). |
| Division | 40 | (iii) Physico-chemical investigation into those qualities of salt and fresh water which affect aquatic animals; investigation of the bottom of the sea and of lakes, shown by samples; aquatic plants in relation to fishing, &c.; researches into the aquatic fauna (animals of the several classes preserved in alcohol or prepared, &c.); apparatus and implements used in such researches. |
| Division | 41 | (5) Acclimatization of fish. |

CLASS V.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Aquaria.

- | | | |
|----------|----|---|
| | | (1) Specimens living (marine and fresh-water), fresh, stuffed or preserved, casts, drawings and representations of— |
| Division | 42 | (a) Algæ arranged according to their various species and localities. |
| Division | 43 | (b) Sponges, in their natural state. |
| Division | 44 | (c) Corals, in their natural state, polyps, jelly-fish, &c. |
| Division | 45 | (d) Entozoa. |
| Division | 46 | (e) Mollusca of all kinds and shells not included in Class III. |
| Division | 47 | (f) Star-fishes, sea urchins, holothuræ. |
| Division | 48 | (g) Worms used for bait, or noxious; leeches, &c. |
| Division | 49 | (h) Perfect insects and larvæ of insects, which are destroyers of spawn or serve as food for fish. |
| Division | 50 | (i) Crustacea of all kinds. |
| Division | 51 | (k) FISH OF ALL KINDS. |
| Division | 52 | (l) Reptiles, such as tortoises, turtles, terrapins, lizards, serpents, frogs, newts, &c. |
| Division | 53 | (m) Aquatic and other birds hostile to fish or fishing. |
| Division | 54 | (n) Aquatic and amphibious mammalia (otters, seals, whales, &c.) and others detrimental to fish. |
| Division | 55 | (2) Works on Ichthyology. Maps illustrating geographical distribution, migration, &c., of fishes and spawn. |
| Division | 56 | (3) Specimens and representations illustrative of the relations between extinct and existing fishes. |

Exhibitors to quote
the number in this
column.

CLASS VI.

HISTORY AND LITERATURE OF

Fishing—Fishery Laws—Fish Commerce.

- | | | |
|----------|----|---|
| Division | 57 | (1) Ancient fishing implements or their reproductions—models—pictures—books—emblems—charters and seals of ancient fishermen guilds. |
| Division | 58 | (2) Fishery laws of different countries. |
| Division | 59 | (3) Copies of treatise, conventions, &c., dealing with international fishery relations. |
| Division | 60 | (4) Reports, statistics and literature of fish, fishing and fisheries. |
| Division | 61 | (5) Reports on acclimatization of fish, and of attempts in this direction. |

CLASS VII.

LOAN COLLECTIONS.

Collections within the scope of the foregoing classes.

Money Prizes.

The Committee will be prepared to receive and consider the offer of money prizes for any special exhibits or essays connected with the objects of the exhibition.

ESSAYS.

Preliminary notice.

Prizes of £100 will be given for each of the following subjects, viz.—

- (1) The Natural History of commercial fishes of Great Britain, with special reference to such parts of their natural history as bear upon their production and commercial use.
- (2) Relations of the State with fishermen and fisheries, including all matters dealing with their protection, regulation, &c.
- (3) On the possible increase of the supply of fish, and on improved facilities for their economic transmission and distribution.

Conferences are proposed to be held for the purpose of reading and discussing papers on subjects connected with the exhibition.

REGULATIONS.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

LONDON, 1883.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Royal Patronage. | 1. A GREAT International Fisheries Exhibition, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and the Presidency of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, will be held in London in 1883. |
| Date. | 2. The Exhibition will be opened on the 1st of May, and continue open for a period of not less than six months. |
| Objects. | 3. The principal objects to be admitted are comprised in the annexed classification, which is intended to include all kinds of specimens of fish life, and to illustrate all the modes by which the <i>marine</i> and <i>fresh water</i> animals of economic value are captured and utilised, together with the commercial, scientific, social, historic and legislative aspects of such fisheries. |
| Rewards. | 4. Medals in gold, silver, and bronze, and diplomas of honour, will be awarded by a jury, the composition of which will be settled later. |
| All expenses to be borne by exhibitors. | 5. No charge will be made for space, but exhibitors will have to pay every expense of transit, delivery, fixing, and removing their exhibits, and they must either personally or by their agents superintend the reception and installation, and, at the close of the exhibition, the removal of their goods; in default thereof, the committee reserves to itself the right of doing whatever may be considered necessary, and at the expense of the exhibitor. |
| Applications. | 6. Applications for admission must be made on printed forms, which will be supplied on application; these are to be sent to the General Secretary in London on or before the 1st July 1882, except under special arrangements or concessions. |
| Allotment. | 7. The General Secretary will before the 1st October 1882, or as soon after as practicable, notify to applicants the decision of the Committee, and will indicate the space, if any, which has been accorded to them, and to give to each a number. |

N. B.—With reference to Rule "6," an extension of time till September 1st, 1882, will be granted to distant colonies and countries.

- Loan Department. 8. Contributors to the Loan Department are requested to communicate with the Secretary, who will supply forms to be filled up by them.
- Foreign countries. 9. The foreign correspondents that may be appointed are invited to enter as soon as possible into communication with the General Secretary. The correspondent will be charged with the consideration of all questions relative to the distribution of the space allotted to his country. The Committee will therefore not correspond directly with foreign exhibitors, except in those countries where no correspondent is appointed.
- Foreign countries. 10. The Committee will place at the disposal of foreign correspondents all information and plans that may be useful for their arrangements.
- Foreign countries. 11. The applicants for space from countries in which no correspondent has been appointed will correspond directly with the General Secretary of the Committee.
- Railway rates. 12. The Committee will endeavour to obtain, from the various English Railway Companies, special terms for the conveyance of exhibits to and from the exhibition, and should they succeed in doing so such arrangements will be communicated to intending exhibitors.
- Railways, &c. 13. The Committee will not interfere in any way between the Railway Companies, the carriers, and the exhibitors, with reference to the despatch, transmission, reception, management, or return of goods exhibited.
- Marks on packages. 14. All packages containing goods intended for exhibition must have painted on them the distinctive mark (I.F.E.) in red paint, and they must also have painted on them the name and number of the exhibitor.
- Waybills. 15. The waybill accompanying all packages must contain the name of the exhibitor, his number, and address.
- Exhibitors or Agents to receive own goods, &c. 16. Each exhibitor must provide, either personally or through an agent, for the despatch, transmission, reception, unpacking, and arrangement of his goods, and for the verification of their contents when unpacked. If neither the exhibitor nor his agent be present to receive the packages on arrival at the exhibition, the carrier will be directed to take them away; but should any goods be deposited in the exhibition premises during the absence of the exhibitor or his agent, the Committee will not be responsible for any loss or damage from whatsoever cause arising.
- Foreign packages. 17. Packages from foreign countries must likewise have painted on them in distinctive marks the letters (I.F.E.) in red paint. They must be addressed to the exhibitor himself or his agent. They must all be marked in such a way as to show distinctly from whence they come, the name of the country, and the number of the exhibitor being painted legibly thereon.
- Passages. 18. *Exhibition Spaces.*—The space granted to an exhibitor within the building is available for floor space exclusive of the passages for the public.
- Show Cases. 19. *Show Cases.*—No particular form or design is prescribed for cases, counters, platforms, &c., but they must not exceed the following heights without the special written permission of the Committee:—
Show cases and partitions, 10 feet above the floor.
Counters ... 3
Platforms ... 1 foot
- Railings. 20. Exhibitors may place railings of a uniform height of 2 feet 6 inches above the floor level. In every instance the railings must be within the area of the "stand," i.e., the space allotted.
- Floors. 21. The flooring must not be altered, removed, or strengthened for the convenience of arrangement, except by sanction of the Committee, and at the expense of the exhibitor.
- No obstructions. 22. No exhibitor will be permitted to display exhibits in such a manner as to obstruct the light or vistas through the avenues, or to occasion inconvenience, injury, or otherwise disadvantageously affect the display of other exhibitors.
- Decorations. 23. *Decorations.*—In order to ensure uniformity of decoration and general good effect, no exhibitor will be allowed to put up any flags, banners, or other kind of decoration without permission.
- Signs. 24. *Signs.*—No sign or name board may be placed otherwise than parallel with the main passages, that is, parallel with the frontage of the respective stands, and should be as near to the back of the space as possible, so as not to interfere with the vista. The signs to be black and gold. All signs must be hung subject to the approval of the Director.
- Placards. 25. No printed or written bills may be displayed unless they are neat in design.
- Exhibitors' Offices. 26. *Offices.*—Any exhibitor who may obtain permission to erect an office on his allotted space must conform to the following rules:—
The office must not exceed 8 feet in height; must be placed at the back of the stand, unless otherwise sanctioned; and must be painted black and varnished, with gilt beadings.

- Empty cases, immediate removal. 27. The spaces outside the allotments for exhibitors being required for the necessities of circulation, packages and empty cases will not be allowed to remain there. Cases must be unpacked as fast as received, and the empty cases taken away by the exhibitors or their agents. The Committee decline to accept any responsibility with reference to empty cases, which must be at once removed from the building at the expense of exhibitors.
- Empty cases. 28. The Committee will have nothing whatever to do with warehousing or the preservation of empty cases, or reserve any space for the purpose.
- Exhibitors to keep stands clean. 29. Exhibitors will be required to provide all necessary attendance and to keep their stands and exhibits properly cleaned and in good order during the whole period of the exhibition.
- Non-transfer. 30. No exhibitor will be allowed to transfer any allotment, or to allow any other than his own duly admitted exhibits to be placed thereon, except by permission of the Committee.
- Exhibitor's name. 31. All goods exhibited must be in the name of the person who signed the application form.
- Selling price. 32. Exhibitors, being traders, are requested to mark the selling price of the articles exhibited complete, so as to facilitate the judgment of the jury, as well as for the information of visitors.
- Non-removal and perishable articles. 33. Objects sold cannot be taken away before the close of the exhibition without the special permission of the Committee. Special arrangements will be made with regard to perishable exhibits.
- Water, gas, or steam machinery in motion. 34. Exhibitors of apparatus requiring the use of water, gas or steam must state on applying for admission the quantity of water, gas or steam which they may consider necessary. Those who wish to show machinery in motion must state the rate of speed at which the machine is to be driven. The furnishing of all counter shafting, pulleys, gas, water, steam, &c., must be at the entire expense of the exhibitor, but under the direct control of the Committee or their appointed officer.
- Dangerous substances. 35. All fulminating and explosive substances, and all dangerous substances, are absolutely forbidden to be sent.
- Receptacles. 36. Spirits, alcohol, oils, essences, corrosive substances, and generally all substances which might spoil other articles or inconvenience the public, can only be received in solid and suitable vessels of small size.
- Catalogue. 37. The Committee reserve the sole right of compiling a catalogue of the exhibits under regulations which will be duly notified. Each nation will, however, have the right to produce at its own expense, but in its own language only, a catalogue of all the objects in its own section.
- Hand-bills. 38. All hand-bills, printed matter, &c., for gratuitous distribution, connected with exhibits, will be under special regulations, and must first receive the approval and permission of the Committee or the Director, which may be withdrawn at any time.
- No photographs, &c. 39. No article exhibited may be photographed, drawn, copied or reproduced in any manner whatsoever without the special sanction of the Committee.
- Non-liability for loss or damage. 40. The Committee will not hold itself responsible for any loss or damage occurring to any exhibit from any cause whatsoever; but while declining any responsibility, it is the intention of the Committee to take such precautions as they deem necessary.
- Future arrangement as to date of reception and jury. 41. Future regulations will settle in due time the arrangements for the date of reception, location of goods, tickets of admission for exhibitors and assistants, and the formation and working of the jury.
- Right to alter rules. 42. The right to add to, alter, amend, or expunge any of these rules is reserved by the Committee.
- All rules binding. 43. Both Englishmen and Foreigners in becoming exhibitors declare by so doing their compliance with the whole of these regulations, together with such other regulations as the Committee may issue from time to time.
44. The Committee reserve the right to remove the objects belonging to any exhibitor who shall not conform to the regulations.
- Non-liability for accidents. 45. If any damage or injury shall be caused or occasioned during the exhibition by any exhibited machine, implement, or article to any visitor or other person, or to any officer, servant, or others then and there employed by the Committee of the Great International Fisheries Exhibition, 1883, then the exhibitor to whom such machinery, implement, or article may belong shall indemnify and hold harmless the said Committee from and against all actions, suits, expenses, and claims on account or in respect of any such damage or injury which may be so caused or occasioned.



THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.
LONDON, 1883.

APPLICATION FOR SPACE.

Submitted to the Secretary for approval.

Name of Exhibitor _____

Address _____

General Condensed Description of Exhibits _____

Total Ground Space _____	feet superficial.	} As per details on next page. (See over).
Total continuous Counter Space _____	feet run.	
Total Wall Space _____	feet superficial.	

If apparatus requires use of water, gas or steam, state quantity.
(See Regulation 34.)

1st, Water _____

2nd, Gas _____

3rd, Steam _____

If Machinery in motion, state speed, &c. _____
(See Regulation 34.)

I hereby engage to abide by all the Rules and Regulations either already made, or to be made, by the Committee.

Signature _____ Exhibitor.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 1882.

N.B.—This form should be filled up and sent to the Secretary of "THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1883," 24, Haymarket, S. W., before the 1st July 1883.

Name of Exhibitor

Particulars of the Space asked for overleaf.	"Division" (See Classification.)	Ground Space.		Dimensions of largest article.	Space for continuous Counter, 3 feet 6 inches broad, 3 feet high. (See Note below.)	If goods to be exhibited in a Show-case, "Yes" or "No."	Wall Space (in feet.) Height. Width. Projection.	REMARKS.
		Length.	Breadth.					
In Class I	...	No.		Length, Width, in feet.	Feet run,			
In Class II	...	No.		by				
In Class III	...	No.		by				
In Class IV	...	No.		by				
In Class V	...	No.		by				
In Class VI	...	No.		by				
		Total Area Ground Space in superficial feet ...						
		(As per other side.)						

Exhibitors are requested to keep a copy of their applications for reference in future correspondence.

* Wall space will most likely *not* be contiguous to the Stands for other Exhibits.

N.B.—It is requested that wherever possible, Show-cases and exhibits may be placed on continuous counters as above.

LIST OF EXHIBITS PROPOSED TO BE SHOWN
IN THE SPACE APPLIED FOR.

By _____

Address _____

N.B. - Small articles of the same description must be entered as a collection of, or sets of, or samples of, &c., and be described under a single "Article Number."

Here
State } CLASS No. }

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A separate form must be filled up for each class.

DIVISION.	See Schedule and Classification.—Articles to be entered according to the consecutive "Division Number" to which they belong.	Approximate weight if over 5 cwt.	Measurement in feet.		
			Length.	Width.	Height.
	SHORT Description of article.				
Division No.	Article No. 1				
Division No.	Article No. 2				
Division No.	Article No. 3				
Division No.	Article No. 4				
Division No.	Article No. 5				
Division No.	Article No. 6				
Division No.	Article No. 7				
Division No.	Article No. 8				
Division No.	Article No. 9				
Division No.	Article No. 10				
Division No.	Article No. 11				
Division No.	Article No. 12				

Exhibitors can procure more blank forms on application, and they are requested to be particular in putting the article's running number, and to keep a copy of the entire entry for reference in future correspondence.

Circular No. 44Ex.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 2nd September 1882.

READ—

Prospectus of the Boston International Exhibition of 1884.

RESOLUTION.

AN International Exhibition of the arts and industries of all nations is proposed to be held at Boston, the capital of New England, America, commencing about April 15th, 1884. The Government of India is not in a position to take any active part in the Exhibition, but will afford all information and facilities in its power to exhibitors who may wish to send their articles to it. With this object it has appointed Babu Trailokya Nath Mukharji, the officer in charge of work connected with Exhibitions, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Calcutta, to receive any communication on the subject from intending exhibitors.

ORDER—Ordered that the above Resolution, with the Prospectus of the Boston International Exhibition, be printed in the *Gazette of India*, and be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for publication in the local Gazettes.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
N. W. P. and Oadh.
Punjab.

Central Provinces.
British Burma.
Coorg.
Assam.
Hyderabad.

BOSTON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.

PATRONS: THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, BOSTON.

PRESIDENT:

GEORGE COLLINS LEVEY, *Companion of St. Michael and St. George, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, Knight Officer of the Crown of Italy, &c., &c.; Secretary to the Commissioners for Victoria at London and Vienna, 1873; Philadelphia, 1876; Secretary and Acting Commissioner, Paris, 1878; Secretary and General Manager to the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880-81; Executive Commissioner for Victoria at the Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.*

Vice-President and Treasurer:

E. R. STIMSON, TORONTO.

Bankers:

CITY BANK, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MAVERACK NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, MELBOURNE.

Secretary:

GENERAL C. B. NORTON, BOSTON.

1. It is proposed to hold an International Exhibition in the magnificent buildings of the Massachusetts Charitable Association at Boston, the capital of New England, commencing about April 15th, 1884, of the arts and industries of all nations. The commercial success which has attended the recent Exhibitions in Australia—including Adelaide, a city with a population of 60,000, and the capital of a colony of 300,000; Perth, with a population of 9,000; the capital of a colony with a population of 30,000; and Christchurch, New Zealand—has induced an association of capitalists to make arrangements for holding a series of Exhibitions throughout the United States and Canada. Buildings large enough for the purpose are to be found in nearly all the large cities. The first Exhibition will be held at Boston in the Spring of 1884. Boston, with its suburbs, has a population of 450,000, and New England of 4,000,000. The Boston Exhibition will be kept open as long as it proves remunerative to exhibitors and promoters.

2. Applications for space, with full particulars of the intended exhibit, can be forwarded to the Secretary of the Boston International Exhibition, 1884, No. 70, Water-street, Boston, prior to December 1st, 1883, or to the President,

whose address up to November 15th, 1882, will be—"Lafayette," East St. Kilda, near Melbourne, Victoria, after which it will be—care of Gibb and Macintyre, 7, St. Benet Place, Gracechurch-street, London, E. C.

3. The ordinary charge for space will be two shillings for each of the first twenty square feet, and one shilling for each additional square foot; but exhibitors desiring a frontage to the main avenue for their cases can obtain it on payment of an additional five shillings per foot of such frontage, irrespective of depth. A passage of from 2 to 3 feet will be left round each case where desired, and exhibitors desirous of having spaces against the wall should mention the fact at the time of application. In cases where the sum to be charged for space will be less than £5, the full amount must accompany the application. Where it exceeds that sum, half may be paid on application, and the other half before the opening of the Exhibition.

4. The general reception of articles in the Exhibition Building will commence about March 1st, and terminate three days before the Exhibition opens, after which date no exhibits can be received, and all vacant spaces will become forfeited.

5. All exhibits must be removed within ten days after the close of the Exhibition, after which time they will be taken away by the Executive, and stored at the risk of the owner.

6. Exhibits will be admitted in bond, and can be sold free of charge so long as they are not removed before the close of the Exhibition; but exhibitors who wish to make sales with immediate delivery must pay duty in advance, together with a license fee of two pounds ten shillings per week per stand, payable weekly in advance.

7. All fittings, show-cases, shelves, &c., which exhibitors require, must be provided at their own expense.

8. The Executive reserve the right of rejecting any proposed exhibit, and the introduction of dangerous or offensive substances is strictly prohibited.

9. Every precaution will be taken for the safe preservation of all exhibits against theft or fire, but the Executive can take no responsibility for accidents, however caused.

10. All exhibitors will receive a bronze medal, and a certificate that their exhibits were admitted to the Boston Exhibition. Under special circumstances, gold and silver medals may be awarded upon the recommendation of qualified experts, one-half of whom will be nominated by the Executive, and the other half by the representatives of the foreign exhibitors.

11. An official catalogue will be published, and no other in the English language will be allowed in the building.

12. For special concessions special arrangements will be made.

13. The Executive reserve the right of lighting the building with the electric light or with gas, keeping open at night, and of altering or amending these regulations.

14. Responsible agents will be appointed in all the principal countries of Europe and the East, who will treat with intending exhibitors and afford all information.

GEORGE COLLINS LEVEY.

E. R. STIMSON.

CHARLES B. NORTON.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCK OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—													
NAMES OF MARKS.	1st week of Sept. 1881.	2nd week of Oct. 1881.	1st week of Nov. 1881.	1st week of Dec. 1881.	1st week of Jan. 1882.	1st week of Feb. 1882.	1st week of Mar. 1882.	1st week of April 1882.	1st week of May 1882.	1st week of June 1882.	1st week of July 1882.	1st week of August 1882.	1st week of Sept. 1882.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balichatta	2,53,000	3,10,000	2,45,000	2,01,000	2,52,000	4,75,500	5,46,000	6,54,000	5,51,000	4,29,000	3,90,500	3,91,000	4,17,500
Ooltdanga	59,200	47,300	41,400	41,900	43,200	41,900	72,800	75,100	71,700	69,800	65,500	71,700	76,700
Chitpore, Golabaree, Coomer- tooly, Hatkhola, and Culp Ghat.	6,23,400	5,85,400	7,45,300	7,56,000	7,59,300	6,19,700	8,83,100	7,82,900	7,29,300	7,11,400	6,89,700	7,00,900	7,24,700
Pathurichatta, Posta, and Jorahagan.	24,000	29,000	88,700	24,000	25,700	24,500	24,500	32,000	23,500	17,500	16,500	21,500	22,500
Tollygunce, Chit'ah, Kidderpore and Moonshigunee.	1,52,900	1,53,900	95,400	83,300	99,000	1,43,250	1,86,000	1,56,950	1,14,700	1,29,000	1,06,700	1,32,500	1,59,200
21 Minor Razars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,59,000	2,59,000	2,59,000	2,59,000	2,59,000	2,59,000	2,59,000	2,59,000	2,59,000	2,59,000	2,59,000	2,59,000	2,59,000
Roidghatty, Norebunge, Rhoodressur, and Chander- nagore.	68,400	65,155	42,700	20,351	38,325	13,919	9,062	8,150	17,568	20,731	15,919	21,125	15,875
Total ...	17,07,500	18,56,756	16,98,500	16,16,781	17,06,525	18,18,769	20,31,462	21,79,100	19,94,768	18,67,331	17,67,819	18,41,925	19,03,475
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	1,374 (on 3rd Sept. 81.)	2,833 (on 16th Oct. 81.)	800 (on 5th Nov. 81.)	5,218 (on 3rd Dec. 81.)	7,636 (on 3rd Jan. 82.)	6,176 (on 3rd Feb. 82.)	7,146 (on 3rd Mar. 82.)	4,444 (on 4th April 82.)	8,284 (on 4th May 82.)	3,866 (on 3rd June 82.)	4,806 (on 3rd July 82.)	2,790 (on 5th Aug. 82.)	5,222 (on 2nd Sept. 82.)
On boats nu- mbers ...	37,825 (1st to 3rd Sept. 81.)	37,198 (13th to 15th Oct. 81.)	13,895 (4th to 6th Nov. 81.)	28,143 (1st to 3rd Dec. 81.)	61,088 (1st to 3rd Jan. 82.)	58,595 (1st to 3rd Feb. 82.)	45,838 (1st to 3rd Mar. 82.)	34,100 (2nd to 4th April 82.)	23,968 (1st to 3rd May 82.)	19,201 (1st to 3rd June 82.)	24,034 (1st to 3rd July 82.)	17,577 (3rd to 5th August 82.)	56,983 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1882.)
By Canal returns	60,078 (1st to 3rd Sept. 81.)	40,031 (13th to 15th Oct. 81.)	35,824 (4th to 6th Nov. 81.)	28,064 (1st to 3rd Dec. 81.)	1,15,408 (1st to 3rd Jan. 82.)	1,08,501 (1st to 3rd Feb. 82.)	1,37,803 (1st to 3rd Mar. 82.)	48,377 (2nd to 4th April 82.)	36,155 (1st to 3rd May 82.)	40,349 (1st to 3rd June 82.)	49,975 (1st to 3rd July 82.)	54,181 (3rd to 5th August 82.)	60,790 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1882.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	18,06,777	17,33,943	17,42,019	16,78,255	19,40,037	20,51,801	22,32,308	22,69,021	20,63,205	19,39,741	18,40,626	19,70,273	20,25,450
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	74 lakhs.	7 lakhs.	7 lakhs.	64 lakhs.	9 lakhs.	10 lakhs.	114 lakhs.	12 lakhs.	10 lakhs.	84 lakhs.	8 lakhs.	94 lakhs.	94 lakhs.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 11th September 1882.COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 9th September 1882.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Sept. 9 '82	0.37	Weather—generally dry and hot. Rain urgently needed. The <i>amun</i> is suffering much for want of it. Other crops good. Health fair, but cases of fever are reported as usual at this time of the year.
	Cutwa	1.76	
	Raneegunge	0.46	
	Culina	Nil	Weather—at the beginning of week bright and clear; at the end cool and cloudy. Rain generally wanted except in thana Kotulpore, and some fears are entertained about partial failure of late rice crop. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> paddy commenced in Bishenpore sub-division. Public health good. Some fever reported from Bishenpore sub-division.
	2 Bankura, " 9 "	0.88	
	Bishenpore	1.90	
	Mallara	2.17	
	Khatra	1.18	Weather—showery. Prospects of crops good in thana Sacoilipore; in all other parts of district want of rain severely felt. Prices rising and likely to advance, unless heavy rain falls. Public health fairly good. Cholera reported in seven villages only.
	3 Beerbhoom, " 9 "	1.75	
	Rampore Haut	0.67	Weather—cool and cloudy. Sufficient rain at Contai, but more rain wanted in all other places, especially at Ghatal. Fever reported from Ghatal. Heavy rain during last two days. Prospects of crops improved, but more rain wanted. Some cases of cholera in Serampore. Cattle-disease still bad in Telinpara and Singoor, and cases in Pandooah and Ballagur.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	4 Midnapore, " 9 "	1.87	
	5 Hooghly, " 9 "	2.21	
	Howrah, " 11 "	2.69	Several wet days; weather cool. Prospects of crops generally good, but more rain wanted for the high lands in the south of the district.
	Oolooberiah	1.46	
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		Weather—seasonable, but early part of week very hot. Early rice being cut. Jute for the most part cut; outturn above the average. Rice, both early and late, thriving, but more rain required in order to complete transplantation in higher lands. Public health good. Fever prevalent in Baraset and Diamond Harbour sub-divisions.
	6 24 Pergunnahs, Sep. 11 '82	4.37	
	7 Nuddea, " 9 "	1.17	Weather—cloudy and rainy. <i>Aus</i> being harvested. Rain wanted for <i>amun</i> . Other crops fair. Fever increasing. Some few cases of cholera in the Bongong thana.
	Kooshtea	0.15	
	Meherpore	1.46	
	Chooadanga	0.97	
	Ranaghat	0.37	Weather—sultry, with heavy rain at the end of the week. Transplanted rice much benefited by this week's rain. Isolated cases of cholera, chiefly in thana Fultollah.
	Bongong	1.85	
	8 Khoolna, " 9 "	2.50	Weather—rainy, warm. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> paddy still continues. Prospects of <i>amun</i> fair, but more rain needed. Rain of 8th at Sudder has done much good. Outturn of indigo good. General health good.
	9 Jessore, " 9 "	2.27	
	Jhenida	2.85	
	Magoorah	0.80	
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	10 Narail, " 9 "	0.52	Weather—sultry during first part of week; cloudy and rainy latterly. Transplanting of <i>amun</i> going on in places where it had been retarded for want of sufficient rain. <i>Aus</i> harvest nearly finished with a fair outturn. Mild fever prevalent.
	Moorsshedabad, " 9 "	0.80	
	11 Dinagepore, Sept. 8 '82	1.11	Weather—seasonable. Squally since 7th. Prospects of <i>amun</i> good, also of jute and sugarcane outturns. Price of rice has risen to 17 to 31 seers per rupee.
	12 Rajshahye, " 9 "	0.67	
	Nattore	1.75	Weather—hot and sultry in early part of week. Slight rain. River rising slightly. More rain required for <i>amun</i> rice.
	13 Rangpore, " 8 "	7.10	
	14 Bogra, " 9 "	0.42	Weather—hot and showery. The recent rain has done much good to winter rice. Jute harvest in progress. Public health good.
	15 Pubna, " 9 "	0.84	
	Serajungus	0.85	Weather—quite sultry in the middle of week; now cool. Very little rain has fallen. Rain again much wanted, though crops still doing fairly well, except in Panchbibi and Badalgachi thanas where prospects of <i>amun</i> crop said to be very unfavourable. Fever still generally prevalent. Cholera reported from Shariakandi and Khetlal thanas and Doopchanchia outpost.
	16 Darjeeling, " 9 "	8.56	
DACCA DIVN.	17 Jaspigore, " 9 "	3.97	Heat very great. Rainfall slight. Prospects of crops fair. Public health good.
	Cooch Behar, " 7 "	16.28	
	Dinbatta	17.32	Weather—stormy, with heavy rain in the hills. Over five inches fell between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning in the station. Jute and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy being reaped in the Terai. Rainfall in the Terai during week 9.84 inches. Public health good.
	Mathabanga	27.87	
	Meckligunge	24.43	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of the crops generally favourable.
	18 Dacca, Sept. 9 '82	1.37	
	Manickgunge	Nil	Weather—rainy in the beginning of week, and hot and close afterwards. Prospects of late rice very good. Jute being cut. Public health good. Cattle-disease prevalent in places. Rice selling at Rs. 2.6 per maund.
	Munshigunge	0.56	
	19 Furzedpore, " 9 "	2.22	Weather—four days hot and oppressive, three days stormy south-east wind. <i>Aus</i> or <i>bhadoi</i> harvest approaching completion; estimated outturn 14 annas. Jute coming fast into the market; crop not particularly good. Winter rice doing well. Cholera continues, especially in the city of Dacca.
	Oulando	0.85	
DACCA DIVN.	20 Madaripore	0.10	Weather—hot and dry throughout the week in Madaripore sub-division, and in Sudder for the first part of the week, since which there has been good rain. <i>Aus</i> harvest almost finished. Jute still being cut. Prospects of <i>amun</i> fair. Cholera still reported from Shibchar thana; elsewhere public health generally fair.
	21 Backergunge, " 7 "	1.61	
	Mymensingh, " 8 "	0.58	Weather—hot, with occasional showers. <i>Aus</i> crop harvested; outturn satisfactory. Prospects of <i>amun</i> crop good. Health of district improved.
	Jamalpore	5.10	
DACCA DIVN.	Kishoregunge	0.19	Weather—very hot and dry since the 3rd; cloudy now. Transplanting of late rice going on. Prospects of crops on the whole good, though in some places more rain wanted. Prices low.
	Attea	0.12	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL—contd.			
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Chittagong, Sept. 12 '82	3.46	Weather—hot. More rain wanted. Prospects of crops generally fair. Prices steady. Cholera and cattle-disease still reported.
	23 Noakhali, " 7 "	3.27	Weather—hot and sultry, with occasional rain. General light showers. Reaping of <i>aus</i> paddy still continues. Transplanting of <i>amun</i> paddy being vigorously carried on throughout the district—the young plants flourishing and healthy.
	24 Tipperah, " 8 "	1.23	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good.
	Brahmunbaria " " "	0.10	
	Chandpore " " "	0.20	
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 5 "	3.41	Weather—excessively close and hot, with occasional showers during night. Harvesting in early <i>jooms</i> begun. Transplanting of plough-paddy progressing, but more rain wanted.
	Hill Tipperah, " 6 "	2.53	Weather—too sultry for the season. More rain wanted. Gathering of <i>aus</i> finished. Transplanting of <i>amun</i> still going on. Sugarcane doing well. Public health good.
BEHAR			
PATNA DIVN.	26 Patna, Sept. 9 '82	Not recd.	Weather—high easterly wind during the last two days with slight showers. Transplanting of paddy seedlings progressing. Prospects of <i>bhadoi</i> favourable.
	Behar " " "	2.49	<i>Bhadoi</i> being harvested in Barh and Behar sub-divisions. These sub-divisions still want rain. Cholera still reported from Behar.
	Dinapore " " "	1.90	
	Barh " " "	0.93	
	27 Gya, " 9 "	2.08	Weather—cloudy. In Jehanabad sub-division <i>bhadoi</i> being cut. More rain wanted for transplantation of paddy in Aurangabad. General health good.
	Nowada " " "	0.99	
	Jehanabad " " "	Nil	
	Aurangabad " " "	0.79	
	28 Shahabad, " 9 "	0.14	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>sama</i> and <i>tagooni</i> commenced. Prospects of crops on the ground fair. More rain wanted.
	Buxar " " "	0.09	
	Sasseram " " "	1.32	
	Bhabuah " " "	1.59	
	29 Durbhanga, " 9 '82	7.27	Plenty of rain everywhere. Prospects fair. Prices stationary. Cholera still breaking out in places, but the total number of cases very small.
	30 Mozufferpore, " 9 "	1.84	Weather—cloudy and fine alternately. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops being reaped. Prospects of rice crop most favourable.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	Hajepore " " "	2.01	
	Sectamurhee " " "	2.01	
	31 Saran, " 9 "	0.43	Weather—cloudy and moderately hot. Prospects of crops continue favourable. Harvesting of <i>makai</i> and <i>murwa</i> crops commenced. Transplanting of paddy almost finished. Cholera still reported in Sewan and Gopalgunge sub-divisions.
	Sewan " " "	0.08	
	Gopalgunge " " "	1.28	
	32 Chuampan, " 9 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Transplanting almost completed. Cholera still prevalent in an epidemic form throughout the district.
	33 Monghyr, Sept. 9 '82	4.38	Weather—cloudy, and occasional heavy showers. Prospects continue good. <i>Bhadoi</i> almost entirely harvested; outturn very good. More rain required for <i>aghani</i> crop. Health good.
	Begusarai " " "	0.94	
	Jamui " " "	2.08	
	34 Bhagulpore " 9 "	4.27	Weather—first part of week hot, latter part cool; good fall of rain. Transplanting of winter rice still going on. <i>Kalai</i> and <i>koorthi</i> being sown. Prospects good. A second heavy flood from the Koosi has done much damage in north-east of district.
	35 Purneah, " 9 "	1.47	Weather—very windy; less rain. Crops damaged a little by floods in parts, prospects otherwise improved. Transplanting not finished. Fever rather prevalent.
	Kissengunge " " "	4.49	
	Arrareah " " "	4.49	
	36 Maldah, " 9 "	0.27	Weather—hot, with occasional high wind. Rain on two days during the week. More rain wanted. <i>Bhadoi</i> being cut; outturn indifferent. <i>Haimanti</i> rice promises well.
ORISSA DIVN.	37 Southal Berghs, " 9 "	2.30	More rain wanted. Maize and millets excellent. What rice exists is good, but there is not nearly as much as usual owing to late rain. Health better.
	Deoghur " " "	1.21	
	Godda " " "	1.11	
	Rajmehar " " "	0.70	
	Jamtara " " "	0.49	
	Pakour " " "	0.85	
	38 Cuttack, Sept. 8 "	3.45	Weather—rainy, but hot. <i>Beali</i> rice reaped. <i>Sarad</i> rice weeded and transplanted. Sugarcane, cotton, &c., doing well. Common old rice selling at from 20 to 28 seers, and new <i>beali</i> rice from 40 to 50 seers per rupee. Cholera cases reported.
	39 Poores, " 7 "	0.35	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy. Weeding of late rice going on generally all over the district. Prospects continue fair, but more rain wanted. Early rice being reaped in some places. Prospects of rice crop in Banpore reported unfavourable on account of continued failure of rain. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Common rice selling at from 26 to 37 Calcutta seers per rupee. Public health continues good. Cattle-disease reported from pergunnah Rahang.
	Khoorda " " "	1.54	
	40 Balasore, " 8 "	1.59	Weather—hot and cloudy, with occasional showers. State of crops generally good, but rain is wanted in some of the villages in pergunnah Kanardachour, Sathmalang, and Darrachour. Public health generally good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
	41 Hazaribagh, Sept. 8 '82	3.07	Weather—hot and sultry. Harvesting of autumn crops commenced. Rice transplantation progressing rapidly. A few cases of cholera and small-pox still reported. Public health generally good.
	42 Lohardugga, " 9 "	1.48	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> continues. A full crop expected. <i>Kharif</i> promises well. Prices steady. Fever prevalent; otherwise public health fairly good.
	43 Singbhoom, " 8 "	0.32	Weather—sunny, hot, and dry during the week; rainy since last evening (7th). Prospects still favourable, but rain much wanted in some parts of district. <i>Gora</i> paddy being reaped. Small-pox still reported; otherwise general health good.
	44 Manbhoom, " 9 "	0.93	A few good showers towards the end of the week. Autumn crops generally doing well. More rain wanted for winter rice. Small-pox and cattle-disease still reported from one or two stations.
	Govindpore " " "	0.14	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 12th September 1882.COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
3rd to 9th September 1882

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 39° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE				HYGROMETER				WIND		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Rang.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1882.		°	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	3rd	152.7	29.777	83.1	88.8	11.3	77.5	79.6	0.965	78.1	86	SE by S, SE by E and S ...	61	1.61	Cloudy, o, g, p, t. <
"	4th	151.2	29.717	83.8	90.4	12.4	78.0	79.7	0.964	78.1	84	S and SSW	52	Nil.	Chiefly cloudy, g.
"	5th	156.4	29.623	84.2	89.5	10.9	78.6	80.0	0.969	78.3	83	SSW and SW by S	57	"	Partially cloudy, o, g, p, t.
"	6th	150.2	29.573	83.3	89.5	11.0	78.5	80.6	1.009	79.6	88	SW by S, W by N, and variable.	50	0.81	Cloudy, o, g, p, t. =, p.
"	7th	126.2	29.519	80.1	84.9	9.8	75.6	78.0	0.932	77.1	91	E by S and variable	141	1.63	Cloudy, o, g, d, p, t.
"	8th	128.7	29.555	79.2	82.1	6.6	75.5	77.4	0.918	76.7	92	E by N and E by S	198	0.53	Cloudy, o, g, p, d.
"	9th	93.3	29.633	78.8	81.6	6.3	76.3	77.3	0.916	76.6	93	SE and SE by E	211	0.34	Cloudy, o, g, p, d.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... inches 29.628
 The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 29.649

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 81.8
 The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 83.3
 The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 14.9
 The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 90.4

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ... Miles. 13

The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ... lb. 2.0

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... % 88
 The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 86

The total fall of rain from 3rd to 9th September 1882 ... Inches. 4.92

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 3.31

The total fall from 1st January to 9th September 1882 ... 48.03

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 52.24

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newmann's No. 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckler's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, V, east, g, gloomy, p, passing temporary showers, t, thunder, < lightning, = fog, Δ, dew, d, drizzling

JOHN ELIOT,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 11th September 1882

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 3rd to 9th September 1882.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.			
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Rain.
1882.		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September ...	3rd ...	83.4	90.8	11.5	79.3	.975	78.5	85	...
" ...	4th ...	84.0	91.3	12.5	78.8	.953	77.3	81	0.04
" ...	5th ...	84.5	91.3	12.0	79.3	.955	77.8	80	...
" ...	6th ...	83.3	91.3	10.3	81.0	1.024	80.0	89	0.60
" ...	7th ...	78.0	82.7	7.0	75.7	.916	76.6	95	1.80
" ...	8th ...	77.5	83.0	7.2	75.8	.901	76.1	95	0.78
" ...	9th ...	78.7	81.3	4.5	76.8	.924	76.8	94	...

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 81.3
 The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 15.0
 The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 91.3

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 88

The total fall of rain from 3rd to 9th September 1882 ... 3.51

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
 The 11th September 1882.

JOHN ELIOT,
 for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of August 1882 as compared with the corresponding period of August 1881.

STAPLES.	1881.		1882.		1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Building materials ...	...	106	280	2,708	106	3,048	2,942	...
Railway materials ...	...	22,457	...	2,964	22,457	2,964	...	19,493
Coal ...	...	...	...	1,178	...	1,178	1,178	...
Firewood ...	49,022	...	60,400	...	49,022	60,400	11,378	...
Hay ...	5,149	...	9,360	...	5,149	9,360	4,220	...
Straw ...	660	...	1,300	...	660	1,300	640	...
Rice ...	18,750	...	7,039	...	18,750	7,039	...	11,681
Paddy ...	204	...	2,708	...	204	2,708	2,504	...
Revenue Stores ...	...	1,234	...	475	1,234	475	...	759
Sundries ...	...	732	362	3,131	732	3,493	2,761	...
Total ...	73,776	24,529	81,479	10,516	95,305	91,995	25,023	31,933

INCREASE.

Building materials ...	Mds.
This increase is due to the materials carried for Sonarpur-Mugra Extension.	2,942
Coal ...	1,178
This increase is due to coals being required for the working of rice mills at Canning.	...
Firewood ...	11,378
This increase is due to greater import at Canning and Baara stations and greater demand at selling stations.	...
Hay ...	4,220
This increase is due to favourable market.	...
Straw ...	640
This increase is due to favourable market.	...
Paddy ...	2,504
This increase is due to greater demand at the selling stations.	...
Sundries ...	2,761
This increase is due to Sonarpur-Mugra Extension.	...

DECREASE.

Railway materials ...	19,493
This decrease is due to materials not being required for the Sonarpur-Mugra Extension.	...
Rice ...	11,681
This decrease is due to the rice mills at Canning not working fully.	...
Revenue stores ...	759
This decrease is due to less repairs.	...

Calcutta, the 12th September 1882.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

Nalhati State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of August 1882 as compared with the corresponding period of August 1881.

STAPLES.	1881.		1882.		1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Brass and bell-metal ware ...	143	73	162	117	215	279	64	...
Cotton ...	424	...	476	...	424	476	52	...
Edible grains ...	1,767	696	2,171	810	2,463	2,981	518	...
Piece-goods ...	2,079	...	732	...	2,079	732	...	1,347
Silk and silk cloth ...	...	1,202	...	1,011	1,202	1,011	...	191
Seeds of all sorts ...	928	1,404	1,400	...	2,332	1,460	...	872
Sundries ...	2,184	818	2,989	394	3,002	3,383	381	...
Salt ...	155	...	1,297	...	155	1,297	1,142	...
Revenue Stores ...	916	...	776	200	916	976	60	...
Coal ...	2,718	...	10,430	14	2,718	10,444	7,726	...
Sugar and jaggree ...	255	...	220	...	255	220	...	35
Total ...	11,508	4,193	20,713	2,546	16,761	23,259	9,943	2,445

INCREASE.

Edible grain ...	Mds.
This increase is due to reduction of minimum charge from 8 annas to 2 annas on local goods.	518
Salt ...	1,142
This increase is due to greater demand at Azimgunge.	...
Coal ...	7,726
Some of the silk merchants are now bringing coal by rail instead of by boat as last year.	...

DECREASE.

Piece-goods ...	1,347
Waste due to Doorga Poojah being later this year.	...
Seeds of all sorts ...	872
This decrease is due to low rate.	...

Calcutta, the 12th September 1882.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd September 1882 on 1,506½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	178,341	Rs. A. P. 2,02,690 12 0	Mds. s. 18,03,251 10	Rs. A. P. 4,15,077 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10,354 1 3	Rs. A. P. 6,37,131 3 3	53,541½	95,303½	148,845
Or per mile of railway ...	...	134 8 5	...	275 7 8	12 13 6	422 13 7	...	...	...
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	1,390,342	16,72,521 3 0	1,77,63,113 0	45,71,648 1 8	1,24,459 0 8	63,88,627 11 4	443,688½	934,219½	1,377,908½
Total for 9 weeks ...	1,544,883	18,75,220 15 0	1,96,25,364 10	49,86,725 7 8	1,40,812 7 11	70,25,758 14 7	497,229½	1,027,517½	1,524,747½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	162,698	2,12,516 4 10	20,64,435 10	6,50,775 1 0	15,360 5 6	8,79,654 11 4	47,958	136,572	184,530
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	141 0 8	...	431 14 0	10 13 0	583 12 11	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,388,979	16,63,516 14 11	1,62,03,346 0	48,16,732 12 10	1,08,555 2 1	65,88,804 13 10	441,010	951,007	1,392,017

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August 1882 on 171½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	38,544½	23,121 0 0	3,75,528 0	1,27,612 0 0	656 0 0	1,51,389 0 0	5,057	12,865½	18,922½
Or per mile of railway ...	224	134 9 11	2,186 19	743 0 2	3 13 1	881 7 2	...	...	...
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	306,227½	1,72,457 0 0	19,89,140 0	4,88,227 0 0	4,451 0 0	8,65,135 0 0	42,633½	63,464½	106,098
Total for 9 weeks ...	344,772	1,95,578 0 0	23,64,668 0	6,15,839 0 0	5,107 0 0	8,16,524 0 0	48,689½	76,329½	124,919½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	32,545½	20,036 0 0	3,39,630 0	1,29,699 0 0	386 0 0	1,50,121 0 0	5,760½	12,728	18,488½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	189	116 10 6	1,977 19	755 2 7	2 4 0	874 1 1	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	343,648	2,08,610 0 0	23,91,089 0	7,44,496 0 0	2,273 0 0	9,55,379 0 0	47,933½	81,731½	129,664½

Includes Rs. 2,858 on account of Revenue Stores.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd September 1882 on 171½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	51,211	25,381 0 0	4,35,468 0	1,09,732 0 0	1,423 0 0	1,87,536 0 0	5,957	14,376	20,332
Or per mile of railway ...	293	147 12 5	2,535 19	635 13 7	8 4 7	1,091 14 7	...	...	...
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	3,48,101	1,95,587 0 0	23,63,367 0	6,18,340 0 0	4,975 0 0	8,18,908 0 0	48,380½	76,329½	124,709½
Total for 9 weeks ...	3,99,312	2,20,968 0 0	27,98,775 0	7,79,075 0 0	6,393 0 0	10,08,444 0 0	54,337½	90,704½	145,042½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	48,072	24,930 0 0	3,83,789 0	1,27,465 0 0	1,404 0 0	1,53,799 0 0	5,707½	12,550½	18,258
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	285	145 2 5	1,943 18	742 2 6	8 2 10	895 7 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,92,820	2,33,540 0 0	27,24,869 0	8,71,961 0 0	3,677 0 0	11,09,178 0 0	59,781	94,081½	147,862½

Includes Rs. 1,193 on account of Revenue Stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 31

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			6th August 1881.	5th August 1882.	To 6th August 1881.	To 5th August 1882.			
1882.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5th August ...	Northern Bengal	230	29,663 0 0	85,277 0 0	9,57,379 0 0	11,54,424 0 0	1,97,045 0 0	...	29
12th " ...	Tirhoot	75	3,166 0 0	10,216 0 0	3,59,927 0 0	3,98,588 0 0	38,661 0 0	...	11
5th " ...	Patna-Gya	57	6,178 0 0	6,515 0 0	2,83,211 0 0	3,23,807 0 0	40,596 0 0	...	14
12th " ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	33	1,938 0 0	2,707 0 0	95,396 0 0	1,14,184 0 0	18,788 0 0	...	19
5th " ...	Nalhati	27½	972 0 0	1,110 0 0	40,247 0 0	42,747 0 0	2,500 0 0	...	...
	Total	422½	40,917 0 0	55,834 0 0	17,36,169 0 0	20,33,799 0 0	2,97,630 0 0	...	17

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

The latest return received.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		18th August 1881.	12th August 1882.	To 18th August 1881.	To 12th August 1882.		
11th September 1882 ...	60	Rs. A. P. 4,979 11 9	Rs. A. P. 3,446 12 0	Rs. A. P. 1,08,105 2 8	Rs. A. P. 2,09,274 11 6	Rs. A. P. 75,169 8 10	4.37

Calcutta, 11th September 1882.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., Agents.

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE PORT OFFICER, CALCUTTA, FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,—MARINE.

Calcutta, the 16th September 1882.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual Report of the Port Officer for the year 1881-82.

The report is submitted by Lieutenant Stiffe, who was Port Officer throughout the year, with the exception of three months, during which Lieutenant Warden, the Assistant Port Officer, officiated for him. Lieutenant Warden was transferred to Rangoon just before the close of the year, and the appointment of Assistant Port Officer has not since been filled up. Considerable changes took place during the year in the duties performed by the Port Officer. The River Survey Department, the care of the light-vessels and light-houses, and of the houses of refuge, the Wreck and Anchor Department, the Buoy-vessel and Buoy Department, and the Tidal Semaphores and guages were transferred to the Port Commissioners on the 1st November, and the Port Officer subsequently took charge of the office of Shipping Master, which had formerly been amalgamated with that of the Collector of Customs. These changes have not yet been in force sufficiently long to enable their effect to be determined with certainty, but there is no reason to believe that the result will be other than satisfactory.

2. Two deaths among the Mate Pilots reduced the total number of Pilots, which, at the commencement of the year 1881-82, stood at 63, to 61 before its close. During the current year two Leadsman Apprentices have qualified

and have been promoted to the rank of Mate Pilot, so that the number is now the same as it was on the 1st April 1881. One Leadsman Apprentice was removed from the service during the year for failure to pass the prescribed examinations, and one recruit was admitted. The Port Officer reports favourably of the conduct of the Leadsman Apprentices, and considers the present system of nomination, from the training ships at home, productive of good results.

3. The total number of arrivals in the port was 1,074 and of departures 1,058, being in excess of any previous year excepting 1876-77 and 1877-78, when the trade of the port was abnormally large, owing to the Madras famine. The average tonnage of the ships arriving was 1,683 and that of ships leaving 1,676. The increase in numbers was entirely among steamers, of which 601 entered and 597 left the port, against 506 and 510 in the previous year. The numbers of incoming and outgoing sailing vessels fell from 478 and 505 to 473 and 461 respectively. The subject of the increase in the number of steamers and the decrease in the number of sailing vessels has been considered in the review of the Port Commissioners' report, in which it is dealt with in greater detail than in that now under consideration. The figures cited above do not include 21 Government vessels, and 189 arrivals and 191 departures of vessels for the Orissa ports. The Port Officer has appended to his report some interesting diagrams indicating the number and tonnage of the vessels piloted, and the number of accidents which have taken place, for the last 25 years. These diagrams show very conclusively that the Pilot Service has proved fully equal to the more difficult tasks now falling to its lot in consequence of the great increase in the size of vessels visiting the port. This will be apparent from the fact that the average tonnage of the steamers which visited the port in the year 1872 was little over 1,500 tons, and that of the sailing vessels 1,050 tons, while the average of steamers is now 2,050 tons and of sailing vessels 1,200 tons. It may be added that the proportion of accidents to traffic, which in 1868 rose to 5.55 per cent, was 4.4 per cent in 1872, and has now fallen to 2.1. The Port Officer is therefore justified in stating that as "five steamers and one sailing vessel of the great draught of 25 and 26 feet proceeded safely down the river during the year, it would appear that the navigable channels of the Hooghly do not show any practicable signs of deterioration."

4. The following table shows the comparative numbers of the vessels of deep draught piloted in the Hooghly for the last two years, and serves to exemplify the transition which is taking place from sailing vessels to steamers, and from vessels of light to vessels of heavier tonnage:—

	21-22 feet.		22-23 feet.		23-24 feet.		24-25 feet.		25-26 feet.		TOTAL.	
	1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Steamers	27	43	35	84	21	86	22	98	8	40	6	86
Sailing vessels	45	130	89	105	21	57	24	60	2	16	5	13
Total	72	173	94	189	42	143	46	158	10	56	11	99

Notwithstanding the changes in the distribution of tonnage among the various grades of Pilots, which were introduced last year with a view to raise somewhat the earnings of the junior members of the service, it is remarkable that the average monthly number of ships piloted by each Branch Pilot was 5.48 as against 4.72 in the previous year. As the Port Officer observes, the increase is due to the rapid rise which has taken place in the size of vessels visiting the port, rather than to the increase in their numbers. The average number of ships piloted by the Senior Master Pilots rose from 2.88 to 3.05, while the average number falling to the lot of the nine Junior Masters was only 2.7 a month. The Mates were better off in this respect, and averaged 3.4 ships each.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that the increase in the number of ships was accompanied by a large decrease (from 46 to 23) in the number of groundings. In only one case was an injury received. In

six instances the Pilots in charge were found to be to blame, but in one case only, was it found necessary to inflict a more severe punishment than a reprimand. The number of collisions rose from 7 to 12. In half the cases no damage at all was done; in five one or both vessels received some injury; and in the sixth, a boat, which was itself to blame for the result, was sunk. One case only was due to want of care on the part of the Pilot. Taking groundings and collisions together, the percentage of accidents to the number of vessels in the port was only 2.1 as against 2.45 and 2.65 in the preceding years. The Lieutenant-Governor fully agrees in the commendation bestowed by the Port Officer on the Hooghly Pilots as a body for their skill in navigating vessels of all kinds in the exceedingly difficult and intricate channels of the Hooghly. It is satisfactory also to learn that the tone of the service is good, and, in the opinion of the Port Officer, rising.

6. Courts of Enquiry were held in several cases to investigate the conduct of Pilots, and accidents on the river and in the port, but the proceedings of one only—namely, the enquiry into the causes of the loss of the *Ghattal*—are of general interest. The *Ghattal* was a vessel carrying passengers between the place of that name in Midnapore and Calcutta. While endeavouring to pass through the Hooghly Bridge before daylight on the morning of the 21st February 1882, the *Ghattal* came into collision with one of the pontoons of the bridge and sank. Many of the passengers were saved, but it is impossible to say what loss of life occurred, as the number on board was not known with exactness, and it is uncertain how many reached land safely. In order to guard against similar accidents, a port rule has been passed prohibiting vessels from being under weigh between sunset and sunrise between Hastings Bridge and Ahiritola Ghat. The question of regulating the traffic of these small passenger-carrying steamers, to which, as they do not go to sea, the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act do not apply, is now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

7. The services of the *Undaunted* were, as in the previous year, made available when necessary for the use of this Government by the Government of India until the 1st September 1881, when she was transferred permanently to the Bengal Marine. Of the three pilot brigs, one, the *Chinsura*, has been condemned, and a new brig has been ordered from England in her place. It is hoped that the new brig may arrive by the month of January or February next. The *Coleroon* and *Cassandra* are both in good order.

8. The number of certificates of survey granted to inland steamers during the year amounted to 193, against 170 in 1880-81. The number of permits granted to small coasting vessels of between 100 and 200 tons burthen fell from 26 to 22. Three vessels were again registered under the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and two vessels under Act X of 1841. Under the Native Passenger Ships Act, 73A and 80B certificates were issued, showing a slight increase in the former, and a slight decrease in the latter, as compared with the previous year. For certificates of competency, 80 candidates were examined, of whom 58 were successful. Of the 22 failures, twelve were among 26 candidates for certificates as engine-drivers, and four among 7 candidates for second class engineer's certificates. Three candidates appeared for certificates of competency as first class engineers of inland steamers, of whom none passed. Five licenses were renewed to pilots of native vessels, who, however, only piloted five vessels between them.

9. The only changes of importance which took place during the year have been already noticed. A committee, of which the Port Officer and Assistant Port Officer were members, sat by order of the Government of India to consider the question of light-house and light-vessel maintenance in India. The Government of India sanctioned the adoption of a code of signals for pilots, designed by Mr. Elson, a Licensed Master Pilot.

10. The thanks of Government are due to the Port Officer for his efficient performance of his duties throughout the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt of Bengal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF
THE TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.**

POLITICAL.

Dated Bogra, the 11th September 1882.

READ—

The Annual Report on the Administration of the Tributary States of Orissa for the year 1881-82.

Read also—

The Reports for 1879-80 and 1880-81, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

There were during the year twenty States directly or indirectly under the management of the Superintendent. Of these 15 were managed by their Chiefs, and over them the Superintendent exercised a general supervision; three of the mehals were Government estates, viz. Angul, Banki, and the Khondmals; one, Dhenkanal, was already, in consequence of the minority of its Chief, also under the direct management of the Superintendent's office; and the remaining mehal, Baramba, came under direct management during the year in consequence of the death of the Chief of that State, and the minority of his heir and successor. Since the close of the year the Government estate of Banki has been excluded from the operation of the Scheduled Districts' Act, and has been brought under the operation of the general laws as a part of the district of Cuttack.

2. The financial results of the year in Banki were again satisfactory. Out of a total demand of Rs. 19,573, the sum of Rs. 1,068 had been paid in before the commencement of the year, and during the year itself the whole of the balance was realized, while Rs. 4,926 of the current year's demand were also collected in advance. In Angul the results were not so good. Out of a total demand of Rs. 32,360, the uncollected balance due at the close of the year was Rs. 3,430. The regularity of the collections in this State is, as a rule, very marked, and the Superintendent explains that this very unusual balance was due to the absence of the tehsildar during the latter part of the year on account of illness, and to an extension of time being allowed to persons residing in one part of the mehal, which had suffered severely from a conflagration, to pay in their rents. In his report for 1880-81, the Superintendent remarked on the manner in which money is remitted from Angul and Banki to the Cuttack treasury, or, is drawn from it, and he suggested a change in the form of accounts, and in the present report he again alludes to this matter. The subject is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, one which can be much more conveniently dealt with in a separate form, and the Commissioner should therefore submit a full report of the existing arrangements in Angul, and should embody in it the proposals which he would suggest for the introduction of a better system of accounts. In Banki the system prevailing in all regulation districts should be adopted.

3. The continuance of the settlement operations in Dhenkanal has increased the revenue of that State from Rs. 73,196 in 1880-81 to Rs. 74,876 during 1881-82, and it is expected that there will be a further increase during the current year. The land revenue of Baramba, exclusive of grants for maintenance, is Rs. 12,971. The total collections during the year, including those under the head of "Miscellaneous demand," which were of an exceptional nature, amounted to Rs. 35,391, and the balance uncollected at the close of the year was Rs. 9,158.

4. The total demand from the States as tribute was Rs. 33,249, the whole of which was paid in full, and Rs. 10,166 in addition was paid in on account of the claims for 1882-83. The whole tribute for the current year was paid in during the past year in Atmullick, Baramba, Nayaghur and Talchere, and nearly the whole of it in Keonjhar. These results are very satisfactory, and appear to indicate that the various States are financially prosperous.

5. There has been a very marked increase during the past few years in the number of civil, revenue and miscellaneous cases instituted in the Tributary Mehals. In 1876-77 the number of cases instituted in the office of the Superintendent was only 1,945, by 1879-80 the annual institutions

had increased to 3,972, and during the past year the number rose to 6,367. The largest number of cases were instituted in Dhenkanal (2,661), Banki (1,981), Baramba (708) and Angul (634). In none of the other States did the number amount to 50; in the Khondmals the people usually have their disputes settled by the village headmen, while in the States which were not under the direct management of the Superintendent, but were managed by their respective Chiefs, only those cases appear in which the complainant, being dissatisfied with the Chief's decision, applied to the Superintendent for redress. There was a large increase in the number of cases instituted in Banki, the number having risen from 902 in 1880-81 to 1,981 during the past year. The increase is said to have been in part due to the fact that the people were aware that, after Banki was excluded from the protection of the Scheduled Districts' Act, they would have to pay stamp and other fees, and they therefore endeavoured to settle all their old disputes before the legislative changes were introduced. In Dhenkanal there was also an increase in the number of cases instituted, 2,661 cases being instituted as compared with 2,007 during the preceding year. The Superintendent attributes this increase to the fact that the inhabitants of Dhenkanal, who are very litigious, had more means and leisure in a year of plenty to carry their disputes into the civil court. In Baramba the number was very greatly in excess of the number instituted during the previous year; this, however, was due to the fact that the State having come under direct management, every case is shown, and not, as in the preceding year, merely those which come before the Superintendent or his subordinates for revision of the Chief's orders. Of 7,101 cases which came on for trial, 5,454 were disposed of, and 1,647 were pending at the close of the year. The Superintendent remarks that, as the year terminates at a time when officers are in camp, where they cannot conveniently dispose of the ordinary civil cases, the number of pending cases at the end of the year is larger than it is at any other period. The explanation is sufficient.

6. There was a very marked increase in the number of criminal cases during the year. In 1879-80 there were only 1,142 such cases, in 1880-81 the number rose to 1,199, while during the past year the number instituted was 2,165. It thus appears that, as compared with 1880-81, both in civil and in criminal cases, the work of the court was increased by more than 60 per cent. during the past year, while, as compared with the number of cases, both civil and criminal, instituted during 1876-77, the work has increased by above 200 per cent. There were 8 cases of murder as compared with the same number in the preceding year, while the number of cases of culpable homicide fell from 7 to 3; the number of cases of cheating also decreased, there being only 5 cases during the past year as compared with 14 in 1880-81. Under almost every other head there was an increase: the number of cases of assault was 919 as against 526 in the preceding year: there were 308 thefts against 189, the number of cases of criminal intimidation increased from 92 to 185, of mischief from 123 to 184, of criminal trespass including house-trespass from 67 to 166, of defamation from 32 to 66, of contempt of lawful authority from 17 to 41, of hurt from 12 to 35 and of receiving stolen property from 17 to 33. In one case, reported as a case of murder, from Pal Lahera, it was thought that a servant had poisoned his master at the instigation of the Chief of that State. The Superintendent went in person to the State to enquire into the case, and ascertained that the deceased had administered the poison to himself, and the accused was accordingly discharged; no suspicions consequently attach to the Chief. The increase in crime is the more remarkable, when it is considered in connection with the fact that in the Lower Provinces generally there was a decrease of crime during the year. No explanation is given by the Superintendent of the general increase, but he represents that in Banki the former tehsildar was in the habit of disposing of petty complaints verbally—a practice which, being irregular, has been put a stop to; all cases, however petty, are now decided on evidence recorded and are shown in the returns. It has also been explained that the people, in endeavouring to settle their cases before the introduction of the laws in force in the regulation districts, occasionally took the law into their own hands, the result

being an increase in the number of offences against the person. Another explanation of cases of this description being more numerous than before may be that given for the increase in civil litigation in Dhenkanal, namely, a prosperous year, people having in consequence more time and money to bring petty criminal cases into court. It is probable that this is the true explanation for the most marked increase, amounting to 40 per cent. of the total increase, under the head of criminal force. The total number of persons put upon their trial during the year in criminal cases of all kinds was 2,586; of these 939 were convicted, 1,446 acquitted, 2 died, and 4 absconded, and the remaining 195 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Though the general results were not satisfactory, they were worst in Dhenkanal, where 706 persons were acquitted and only 291 convicted.

7. The total number of appeals of all kinds—revenue, civil, criminal and miscellaneous, including 16 pending from the preceding year—was 145. Of these, the original orders were upheld in 88, modified in 4 and reversed in 9; 8 cases were returned for reinvestigation, 15 were amicably settled and 21 appeals were pending at the close of the year. The result of the appeals was, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, creditable to the officers concerned. The result of the appeals from the orders of the Assistant Superintendent, Baboo Nunda Kishore Das, was especially good. Out of 31 appeals the orders in 24 were confirmed, while 7 cases were pending at the close of the year; in no instance were the orders of this officer modified or reversed.

8. In consequence of a motion in the High Court made during the year in a criminal case, the question was raised whether the Tributary States did or did not form a part of British India. Hitherto the High Court has exercised no jurisdiction in the mehals, sentences of death passed by the Superintendent being confirmed, not by the High Court, but by the local Government, to which all appeals against the orders of the Superintendent lie. On the motion in question a divisional bench of the High Court held that the mehals are a part of British India, but on a reference of the matter to a Full Bench it was decided that these States are not a part of British India. The Superintendent inclines to the opinion that they do form a part of British India. He thinks, however, that "it will be necessary for the Executive Government to determine whether the Tributary Mehals are or are not British India. If they are held not to be a part of British India, it will, with reference to past legislation, be expedient to declare by formal enactment that they are not. If on the other hand it be held that they are, it will be necessary to make formal legislative provision for their administration." The whole question, which is a very important and complex one, is now under the consideration of Government, and a communication on the subject will in due course be addressed to the Government of India. For the present, the ruling of the Full Bench of the High Court recognises and supports the policy of Government in dealing with the Tributary States as not forming a part of British India.

9. With a view to preserving the breed of wild elephants in the Tributary States, a set of rules was issued in 1880, regulating the capture of these animals in the mehals and requiring persons hunting them to take out licenses. Against these rules the Maharajahs of Mourbhunj and Keonjhar have protested, and their representations are now before Government. The question at issue in this matter is one that can only be decided when the exact legal status of the mehals has been definitely settled; and until this is done, no orders regarding the rules can be passed.

10. The Superintendent remarks that forests abound in almost all parts of the mehals, but that nothing has yet been done systematically in any part of them to prevent the destruction and waste of timber. The sal forests in Angul have been inspected by Mr. Davis, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and the proposals submitted to Government for the formation of forest reserves and the appointment of a forest officer, have received the sanction of Government since the close of the year. Enquiry is also, it is stated, being made in the same direction in the Khondmals, the results of which have not yet been reported. Mr. Smith considers that control of Government over the Tributary Chiefs is not sufficiently close to permit of peremptory orders being

issued prohibiting the waste of timber, and directing the introduction of systematic forestry; but he hopes "that, when the system of reserves is introduced into Angul, and the benefits of the system are seen by the Rajahs, self-interest will induce them to adopt some such system with respect to the forests in their States." There has been undoubtedly an increase of civilization in the Tributary Mehals during the last few years, but it is doubtful if it will for years to come advance to such an extent that Government may expect to see a system of forest conservancy introduced by the Chiefs. Mourbhunj, the largest and most populous of the mehals, has, since the close of the year, come under direct management in consequence of the death of the Maharajah who has left a minor as his heir; in this State, as well as in Dhenkanal and Baramba, which are also under direct management, some attempt in the direction of the prevention of the waste of timber could well be attempted, and the subject should receive the attention of the Superintendent.

11. No new roads were constructed during the year, but all the existing means of communication were kept in repair. A scheme for the construction of a line of railway from Ranigunge to Pooree, which was under the consideration of Government, has been negatived, but it is thought that it may be feasible to construct a line down the valley of the Mahanuddy to Cuttack and Pooree from the line which is to be constructed from Barrakur to Belaspore; and in connection with this project statistics of the trade on the road to the south of the Mahanuddy are now being collected. More recently, independent enquiries have been instituted regarding the construction of a line of railway from Cuttack to Pooree. The passenger traffic is known to be large, but trade returns are wanting.

12. The Superintendent reports that the want of encouragement felt by the officers employed in the management of the Tributary States has been a great drawback in their administration. The climate is an unhealthy one, and the work of the Assistant Superintendent and the tehsildars is onerous and important, while their remuneration is insufficient. Mr. Smith addressed Government separately on this subject, and the Lieutenant-Governor, concurring in the remarks which he made, has, since the close of the year, submitted to the Government of India a proposal to increase the salaries of the Assistant Superintendent and the tehsildars of Angul and the Khondmals by bringing the former on to the Subordinate Executive establishment, and by making the pay of the latter officers progressive. The Banki tehsil having been amalgamated with Cuttack, the tehsildar of Banki has been brought upon the regular establishment of Sub-Deputy Collectors.

13. During the past year there was again a satisfactory advance in education. At the close of 1880-81 there were 472 schools in the States, which were attended by 7,519 students; these figures showed an increase of 178 schools and 2,475 students, as compared with the figures for 1879-80. During the past year there was an increase of 520 schools and 5,500 students, there being at the close of 1881-82 992 schools in the mehals, with 13,019 students on their rolls. The increase is said to be due not so much to the opening of new schools as to a number of existing indigenous pathsalas having been brought under the inspection of the Educational Department, on whose books they now stand. With reference to schools of this class, Mr. Smith remarks:—

The indigenous pathsalas are, I may say, the schools of the people, who establish those institutions of their free will, sympathise with them and are ever ready to support them, and they think that those institutions supply all their educational wants. While by offering inducements to the people in various shapes, we do not generally succeed in inducing the people to send their children to higher institutions, they establish and support pathsalas of their own accord. To these pathsalas therefore we must look forward for the advancement of popular education. They spring up wherever they are needed, and we have only to watch their progress and improve their efficiency. Our aim should be chiefly in the direction of supplying a better staff of teachers for these schools, and by frequent inspection, advice and instruction, to enable them to rise above the antiquated and unscientific method of the gurus, and to substitute for the same a more rational method of teaching.

There are no colleges, or higher class schools, and the Superintendent does not think that any are at present required. The number of middle English schools was increased from 2 to 3 by the establishment of a school of this class at Ranpore. Middle vernacular schools have increased from

7 to 9, while the number of upper primary schools has fallen from 55 to 50: this decrease is not due to the schools having been closed, but is in consequence of the status of two of these schools having been raised, while inspection showed that three others really belonged to the lower primary class, in which they have now been included. The number of students of different creeds attending the schools was as follows:—

			1880-81.	1881-82.
Hindus	...	...	6,749	11,636
Mahomedans	...	...	34	44
Christians	...	...	4	60
Others	...	...	732	1,279
Total			7,519	13,019

The Christians belong chiefly to the mission schools at Chagan in Atghur, which have now been brought under departmental inspection. Of the 992 schools, 12 are Government institutions, 196 receive aid from Government, and 784 are entirely unaided. The cost of education during the past year was Rs. 56,778 as compared with Rs. 38,159 in 1880-81, and of this amount Rs. 8,888 was paid by Government as compared with Rs. 6,618 in the preceding year. The progress reported is satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in Mr. Smith's remarks that "the increase of expenditure from private sources is a sure and substantial indication of a growing spirit of self-help on the part of the Chiefs and their people in promoting their own intellectual advancement, and it may reasonably be hoped that, as time advances, this wholesome spirit will be developed to an extent which will place the Gurjat people on a footing comparing not unfavourably with their brethren of the plains." Mr. Rivers Thompson is glad to observe that the report on the state of education in Keonjhar is again creditable to the Maharajah, whose interest in the subject has already been acknowledged in the remarks on the last report. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets the loss sustained, during the year, by the death of the Maharajah of Mourbhunj, who was a liberal promoter of education in his State.

14. The postal scheme, on which remarks were made in the resolution on the report for 1880-81, has been in operation throughout the year and has worked successfully. The Postal Department has been able to relieve the Chiefs of all contribution towards the pay of the runners; the cost of the establishments in the post-offices themselves and office contingencies being alone defrayed by them, thus reducing the monthly charge on the Tributary States from Rs. 250 to Rs. 159. This reduction has been effected in consequence of the revenue received being credited to the Chiefs, and as this course will, it is stated, continue to be pursued, the Tributary Mehals will eventually be relieved of all expenditure in connection with the postal lines. In Mourbhunj the system did not work very smoothly, the amount collected on letters sent unstamped or under-stamped was remitted at irregular intervals and the proportion of letters returned as undelivered was unduly large. The Superintendent was in communication with the Maharajah, with a view to preventing the irregularities complained of. The Maharajah was not very willing to allow the Postal authorities to take over charge of the management, as he derived some revenue from it. The Superintendent, however, finally decided that this should be done, but it does not appear from the report whether the Postal Department has actually taken over the management. As Mourbhunj has now come under direct management, it will be within the power of the Superintendent to introduce a proper system of control over the postal arrangements in that State.

15. The advance in civilization in the mehals is shown by the request of the residents of Baramba that there might be a settlement made with them after measuring their lands. The State having come under direct management, the Superintendent had only to consult the interests of the State, and he accordingly granted their request. Ameens were appointed, and the work progressed satisfactorily. Advantage will be taken of the settlement to fix the rent

at fair and equitable rates, and to do away as much as possible with extra cesses, the number of which formed the subject of serious complaint by the people.

16. The report submitted regarding Boad is far from satisfactory. At the commencement of 1880, the Assistant Superintendent on inspecting the Chief's office ascertained that he was neglecting his duties. A few simple rules were then laid down for his guidance, and the Rajah promised to attend to his work and to hold office regularly. At the end of 1881, however, when Mr. Smith visited the State, he found that the Rajah had not adhered to his promise, and that he had not followed the rules laid down. As an instance of the unsatisfactory manner in which work is carried on in the State, the Superintendent mentions that he specially asked the Rajah and his Dewan that reports which he called for on some petitions presented to him might be furnished before he left the mehal, so that he might pass orders on the spot; but this was not done. The Superintendent has informed the Rajah that he will be expected to adhere to the rules laid down for his guidance, and has also advised him to appoint a competent Dewan in the place of the officer who at present holds the post. Mr. Smith has further warned the Rajah that, if on the next inspection he does not find a marked improvement, he will ask Government to take special measures for the fulfilment of the duties the State owes to its subjects. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the instructions and warnings issued, and trusts that the Rajah will be guided by Mr. Smith's directions; much might be effected by the appointment of an intelligent and well-trained Dewan, who would constantly impress on the Rajah the necessity for a thorough performance of his duties, and Mr. Rivers Thompson trusts that the Chief has by this time acted on the Superintendent's advice on this point, and has appointed a new officer. The report on Duspulla is also unsatisfactory; the Chief and his Dewan, who is a Government officer lent to the State, have not worked together harmoniously, and the Dewan now wishes to return to the Education Department to which he belongs. The Lieutenant-Governor will await the separate report promised on this subject, as well as the suggestions of the Superintendent as to the best means of preventing the administration relapsing into disorder.

17. The Chief of Dhenkanal, who is still a minor, is making some progress in education under the tuition of a Deputy Inspector of Schools, who was appointed his tutor on the death of his adoptive father. The minor has now been for five years under the tuition of this officer, and, as he was 11 when he was adopted, he is approaching his majority. The Superintendent reports that the tutor has done his work well, but he thinks that it would be well that during the remaining years of his minority the Rajah should be placed under some person of a higher educational status. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that there are savings from which the extra expenditure for such arrangements could be met, and if the Superintendent considers that the minor Chief has reached a stage at which he would derive more advantage from a higher course of studies, a full report on the subject should be submitted to Government. From the character given of the minor, it might be of advantage if he had the companionship of other boys of his own age. The late Maharajah was a man of enlightenment, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad that the present Chief should receive such training as will enable him, when he attains his majority, to maintain the successful administration of his State. The report regarding this State is again favourable, the collections having increased from Rs. 74,570 to Rs. 1,12,983. The expenditure incurred in supporting the dispensary founded by the late Maharajah, amounted to Rs. 3,896. The Superintendent reports that this institution is one of the best in Orissa, and that during the past year it afforded relief to 9,102 out-door and 181 in-door patients.

18. The report regarding Keonjhar is satisfactory, the relationship between the Maharajah and his people is cordial, and he has carried on his administrative duties efficiently. He has on former occasions deserved and earned the commendation of Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to receive the intimation that the Maharajah maintains the character of a just and liberal ruler.

19. The late Maharajah of Mourbhunj was desirous of obtaining the help of an officer to assist him in the administration of his affairs, and he asked that the services of the Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals might be placed at his disposal, and offered to pay him a gross salary of Rs. 1,250 per mensem, including contribution towards pension. The proposal was submitted to Government, but was not sanctioned. The Lieutenant-Governor considered that the salary was too high, and that, apart from that fact, it was essential, in the interests of the Tributary Mehals, that the officer holding the post of Assistant Superintendent should be debarred from accepting service under the Tributary Chiefs. The Superintendent was, however, informed that the Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to consider the proposal of lending the services of some other officer on a reasonable salary, and Mr. Smith was asked to nominate some officer for the appointment after consulting the Maharajah. The death of the latter has now rendered the appointment of an officer absolutely necessary, and the Lieutenant-Governor awaits the report on the arrangements to be made for the future conduct of the administration.

20. The Superintendent was in the mehals for 81 days during the year, and thoroughly inspected the offices of a number of the Chiefs. Looking to the general state of the mehals, there has been an improvement in most of the States, though the report regarding a few is still not all that could be desired. The Lieutenant-Governor has again to acknowledge the thorough and intelligent supervision exercised by the Superintendent during the past year, and to thank him for his full and interesting report. The favourable remarks recorded regarding the Assistant Superintendent, Baboo Nunda Kishore Das, have been noted, and copies of them, as well as of the remarks made regarding other officers, will be communicated to the Appointment Department of this office.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Tributary States of Orissa for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy of the report, together with a copy of the Resolution, be forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign Department for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the remarks regarding the conduct of the officers engaged in the administration of the States during the year be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. B. PEACOCK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL REPORT OF THE CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Dated Calcutta, the 19th September 1882.

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Chota Nagpore Division for the year 1881-82.

Mr. Edgar, by whom the report has been compiled, assumed charge of the division from Mr. Hewitt after the close of the year under review. Mr. Hewitt had been Commissioner throughout the year, with the exception of the months of August, September and October, during which he was absent on privilege leave. For these three months Mr. Metcalfe officiated as Commissioner.

2. *Tour.*—Mr. Hewitt, as in the previous year, made an extended and useful tour, and on the present occasion visited a great portion of the Lohardugga, Hazaribagh and Manbhoom districts. He has left on record some strong remarks, to which the attention of the Forest Department will be invited, regarding the denudation of the forest lands between Ranchi and Barsanda by indiscriminate cuttings of timber. The tours made by the district officers were in all respects satisfactory. Of the sub-divisional officers, those successively in charge of Govindpore alone complied fully with the requirements of Government in this respect. Ill-health rendered the tour of the Deputy Magistrate in charge of Giridi incomplete, and the Assistant Commissioner of Palamow was prevented from spending the prescribed time in camp by causes which the Commissioner considers as unavoidable.

3. *Weather and crops.*—As in the previous year, the rainfall, though above the average in the aggregate, was unevenly distributed. The amount of rain recorded varied from 67·39 inches at Chaibassa to 34·99 inches at Govindpore. The crops generally were fair, although the unequal distribution of the rainfall produced local differences in the outturn of the bhadoi and rubbee. The rice harvest was good in Palamow, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom; mohwa yielded well only in Palamow, and the mango crop was everywhere a failure.

4. *Public health.*—A small amount of cholera was reported from each district, but the disease nowhere assumed an epidemic form. The largest number of deaths (420) occurred in Manbhoom, where the outbreak was traced to pilgrims travelling along the Grand Trunk Road. In this district small-pox was also more prevalent than elsewhere, though the total mortality due to the disease was small. An epidemic of fever broke out in Palamow, and in certain other localities with defective drainage and water-supply, and resulted in some mortality. Enquiries should be made whether the drainage of these localities can be improved by connecting, if possible, the sources of the water-supply with adjacent rivers. The vaccination staff, consisting of 1 Superintendent of Vaccination, 3 Inspectors, 2 native Supervisors, and 164 vaccinators, is said to have performed 154,049 operations, of which 116,227 were successful, 30,378 in Manbhoom were not verified, and the remainder were failures. The percentage of successful operations, exclusive of those not verified, was nearly the same as last year (94). Vaccination is said to be growing in popularity throughout the division, and it is satisfactory to learn that its benefits are now beginning to be appreciated by the Kols. The opinion expressed by the Deputy Commissioner that fees should not be charged for vaccination in the Kolhan has the Lieutenant-Governor's support and will be communicated to the Surgeon-General.

5. *Material condition of the people.*—The general prosperity noticed last year has continued throughout the period under review, and the favourable harvests are said to have led in most parts of the division to the adoption of a higher standard of comfort. Of the Kols of Lohardugga the Deputy Commissioner writes:—

“The true test of the condition of the Kols is afforded by watching the tide of emigration, examining the excise revenue, and ascertaining the demand for copper coin.

“In the past year emigration was slack, excise revenue good, and the demand for copper coins moderate, all indicating that there was no pressure on the general community.”

In Ranchi it is said that "nearly all classes are ready to build superior dwellings if only sites were available." In Palamow "substantial tiled-roof houses are springing up everywhere, and the people are supplementing their earthen pots and pans by metal ones," and the increased demand is said to have led to a rise in the prices of the cloth and metal-ware sold at the Daltongunge fair. It is creditable to the officers of Government that this improvement in the standard of comfort is said to be especially noticeable in pergunnah Palamow, where the land is either the property of Government or is under the care of the Court of Wards. The superiority of the Christian villages in neatness, cleanliness and general appearance is noticeable.

6. *Emigration and Immigration.*—The account of emigration from each district of the Division for the last four years is compared in the following table:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Hazaribagh ...	6,952	2,819	1,738	2,809
Lohardugga ...	10,021	6,888	1,885	2,766
Singhbhoom ...	324	938	609	896
Manbhoom ...	1,799	3,170	1,502	1,285
Total ...	19,096	13,815	5,734	7,756

It appears from these figures that it was in Manbhoom alone, where the harvests were exceptionally rich, that the general prosperity was sufficient to counteract the effect of the greatly increased demand for labour caused by the revived prospects of the tea industry. This view is borne out by the statement of the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh that in his district the increased numbers are due to garden sirdars taking away to Assam large numbers of their own relatives. Much space in the report is devoted to a reproduction of the views entertained by the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga with regard to the working of the emigration law and to an enumeration by the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh of the chief cases of misconduct with regard to emigration which came before him during the year. As the new Act has only been in force for a short time, and as the Commissioner has stated in a separate communication that he is about to submit a general report on the working of the law, the Lieutenant-Governor does not propose to go into the subject at length on the present occasion. It may, however, be observed, with regard to the abuse said to be most rife, namely, the abduction of women for the purpose of being despatched to Assam as free labourers, that the law as to free emigration has not been altered in any material particular by Act I of 1882, and that free emigration was as lawful under the old law as it is at present. The apparent remedy for abuses of this nature is increased vigilance on the part of the magisterial officers and the police. Condign punishment, promptly inflicted on one or two offenders, would probably be effectual in checking malpractices. The evil referred to in paragraph 35, of registering coolies at a distance from the place of recruitment, requires attention. It is certainly against the intention of the Act, and could be remedied apparently by establishing a registering office in Palamow.

The Behari colony on the Deogun estates noticed last year is said to have continued as prosperous as before, though the late Commissioner expressed his doubts as to its future success when the minor attains his majority. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to read that the minor, influenced probably by bad advisers, "has lately refused to give his consent to have the leases of a large number of villages which fall in this year renewed for terms of years, on the ground that, if the renewal is postponed till he comes of age, he will be able to get large *salamis*." Mr. Rivers Thompson trusts that the Court of Wards managing the Deogun estate has not been deterred by any shortsighted opposition on the part of the minor from exercising those plenary powers which the amended law confers on it for the good management of the estate and the future welfare of the ryots.

7. *Prices of food and labour.*—A further fall in prices of food-grains took place in the districts of Manbhoom and Singhbhoom; in Hazaribagh and Lohardugga a slight rise occurred, but even in these districts the prices were lower than they have been in any recent year except 1880-81. The

following table gives the comparative prices of rice and wheat in each district for the last four years :—

YEAR.	HAZARIBAGH.		LOHARDUGGA.		MANBHOOM.		SINGBHOOM.	
	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
1878-79	15 5	10 8½	Not given.		20 9	10 4½	15 0	9 0
1879-80	19 12	11 10	24 2	12 3½	20 9	10 4½	20 13	7 10
1880-81	24 10½	18 8	27 10	14 12	30 6	13 8	36 0	14 0
1881-82	22 5	17 10½	24 14	17 0	32 13	16 0	36 0	23 0

As observed last year, local variations in prices are chiefly owing to the imperfect means of communication which exist in this division. The prices of labour remain unchanged, except at Ranchi and in the Giridi sub-division, where the demand is considerable and has caused a rise. In Giridi unskilled labour has risen from 2 to 3 annas a day, and skilled labour, which formerly earned 4 to 6 annas, now receives 4 to 8 annas.

8. *Manufactures and mines.*—The lac-dye industry in the Lohardugga district is said to be declining, and the Deputy Commissioner reports that “the Ranchi Lac Company have for some months been running the dye off into the fields; it does not pay the cost of manufacture having been completely supplanted in the market by aniline dyes. It was not a prosperous season with the Company; though the raw article, stick-lac, was cheap and plentiful, prices of shell-lac fell in a corresponding ratio.” The export of lac from Manbhoom, where prices were said to be rising at the close of 1880-81, is not noticed by the Commissioner. The Commissioner reports that Messrs Thomson and Mylne’s hand sugar-mills are in great demand in the greater part of the Palamow sub-division. The great wealth of Chota Nagpore in coal mines is well known, and the development of this important industry only requires that the country should be opened out by a railway and by improved communications. Besides the important coal mines of Giridi, which are connected with the East Indian Railway system, coal is raised for local consumption in the south of the Hazaribagh district and in the Govindpore and Palamow sub-divisions of Manbhoom and Lohardugga. The following remarks on the subject of the mineral products of Chota Nagpore were left on record by Mr. Hewitt, and are quoted as the opinion of an observant officer with local experience :—

“A syndicate formed in Calcutta preparatory to the starting of a mining company has bought up the mining rights of the Burrabhoom Rajah in the Manbhoom district, and the mining rights of the subordinate village proprietors in Dhadka, one of the subordinate estates under the Burrabhoom Rajah, have also been bought by a Calcutta firm, and the representatives of the purchasers have been prospecting in those parts of the country where their rights lie. I have not yet heard whether they have been very successful, but if they find no better ore than what was shown to me by the zemindar of Bagmoondi as having been declared to be a copper one by one of the proprietors, I do not think their search is likely to lead to very profitable results, though, if it does, the costs of litigation arising out of the complicated tenures that exist in the Burrabhoom country will probably add greatly to the expenses of the successful finders. There is also some talk of opening a copper mine in the Paresnath Hill. As I said last year, denudation and erosion have been at work throughout the hills of the division for nearly two geological periods, the secondary and tertiary, and it is therefore more than probable that all metallic veins have been laid bare during the process, the product of the veins eroded by water or human agency, and that therefore there will be but little left for future exposure. This view is of course only founded on theory, and diligent search may show veins which have escaped the destructive influences from which others have suffered, and which may give similar large returns by the early miners who worked the copper vein at Lando in Seraikella.

“Manufactures and coal-mining both await the coming of the railway before they can become what they ought to be—the leading industries of the Chota Nagpore plateau. If after the present railway survey is completed, the new line to Bombay is taken over the Ranchi plateau to Surgooja, and a branch through the Karunpura coal-field to Gya be made, the prospects of Chota Nagpore will be most brilliant, and it will be to the North-West, Oudh, Behar, and Bengal what the north of England is to the south, with additional advantage: that, besides giving profitable employment to those who are willing to leave their houses and work in factories, it will also open out larger areas to such Behar ryots as would wish to remain agriculturists, but would be glad to exchange their infinitesimally small and heavily rented holdings for large areas of cheaper land in a climate similar to that they have

hitherto been accustomed to. If the railway through the Karunpura coal-field to Gya be made, coal can be sold throughout Behar at a large profit at Rs. 6 a ton and under. As firewood now costs from Rs. 9 to 12, and even higher prices in places remote from the jungle, there can be no doubt that in the towns coal will immediately largely supersede and at length replace firewood, and that the sale will before long extend into the country. Though the Hindoo character is pre-eminently conservative, it is also eminently thrifty, and when once it is practically shown that coal can be bought for a little more than half the price of firewood or cowdung cakes, the people will not be long before they take advantage of the cheaper fuel."

The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the great want of the division—a railway—will soon be supplied; though it probably will not follow the course which Mr. Hewitt advocates. There is reason, however, for the conclusion that the southern line will lead to even wider material developments. It is impossible to over-estimate the results which may be expected from affording a free outlet to the great natural resources of Chota Nagpore.

9. *Tea*.—Some new gardens were opened out in the Lohardugga district during the year, but the total outturn of tea both in that district and in Hazaribagh has not been so large as in the preceding year, thus:—

			NUMBER OF GARDENS.			AREA UNDER CULTIVATION.						Gross yield in pounds.			Average yield per acre, mature plants.		
						Mature plants.			Immature plants.								
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Hazaribagh	...	...	6	6	6	734	635	731	210	356	221	65,455	79,927	76,695	89	125.6	104.8
Lohardugga	...	...	23	25	29	438	592	886	1,135	1,331	774	82,189	140,037	131,409	139	200.6	141.5

The falling off is attributed to want of timely rain in Hazaribagh, and of timely sunshine in Lohardugga.

10. *Trade and Commerce*.—The general prevalence of favourable harvests again rendered the demand for rice slack, especially in the districts of Manbhoom and Singbhoom, though for some reason, which is not explained, there seems to have been an increase in the exports of grain of all kinds from Hazaribagh. Owing to the heavy rain of July and August the yield of tusser was smaller than usual, and the exports from Singbhoom and Manbhoom declined. Notwithstanding the lessened demand for lac-dye, the trade in lac is said to have been unusually brisk; the year was a favourable one and the quantities exported were large. The price, however, has fallen considerably. The total value of the lac exported from Lohardugga is estimated at Rs. 6,00,000, the greater part of the produce being exported to Calcutta and Mirzapore. From Manbhoom 92,000 maunds valued at Rs. 17,74,600 were exported against 1,60,000 valued at Rs. 31,00,000 in the previous year. There was an increase also in the demand for hides, tusser cloth, stone-plates and jungle produce. In Lohardugga the demand for timber has decreased owing to the substitution of iron for wood as a material for sleepers. The quantity of piece-goods imported into the division is not given, but it is stated that the readiest sale for these articles is found in the large towns and, as might be expected, among the non-aboriginal population. The peasantry in the mofussil and the aboriginal tribes are said for the most part to wear cloth of local manufacture. If this is the case, it would be interesting to learn something of the condition of the weaving industry in Chota Nagpore which is not mentioned in the report, but which must be tolerably extensive. The quantity of salt imported into Hazaribagh and Singbhoom was largely in excess of the imports of the previous year. Much of the salt imported into Singbhoom, however, is re-exported for consumption in the Tributary States of Orissa. In the district of Manbhoom the imports of salt showed some diminution. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that a commencement of trade registration has been made in the Govindpore sub-division, where the lessees of the cart serais keep up registers of the carts on the principal roads. The success of this experiment should be noticed in the annual report next year, and it is hoped that it may be found possible to extend the system to other portions of the division where the requisite machinery exists.

11. *State of public feeling.*—The only administrative measure which excited any opposition during the year was the forest demarcation in the Sarenda Pir and Porahat pergunnahs of Singbhoom. Ultimately, however, the personal influence of the Deputy Commissioner and the liberality towards the people of the Forest Department overcame the discontent in Sarenda Pir. In Porahat some irritation is said still to exist. The introduction of forest operations into wild tracts like those in Singbhoom is always a matter requiring delicate management on the part of the local officers, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that care will be taken to avoid all unnecessary causes of friction. In the general interests the reservation and demarcation of forests is a necessity, but those measures can always be conducted with indulgent consideration for the inhabitants of the locality by assigning to them small areas for the supply of wood for fuel and other domestic purposes. It is satisfactory to learn that the forest operations in Porahat have not tended in any way to keep alive the excitement which existed last year in that pergunnah on the subject of the settlement. In the Khursowan and Dogni Tributary Estates friction is said to exist between the Chiefs and their subjects on the question of forced labour which the latter are unwilling to render and the former to give up. It was believed at the commencement of the year that the agitation among the Kols on the subject of the Chota Nagpore tenures had entirely subsided, but this is reported not to be the case, and a petition on the subject is said now to be in circulation for presentation to the Queen. Mr. Power, the Deputy Commissioner, attributes much of the agitation to ignorance of Kol customs and to ill-advised attempts to force upon this aboriginal people inappropriate laws. His remarks upon this subject have attracted the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, who, however, does not see how the question of the permanent settlement can be brought in as affecting injuriously the tenant rights of the people in the Kolhan, or how the Maharajah, as a landed proprietor and responsible for the payment of revenue to Government, can be debarred from his right of directly receiving his rents. If there is something peculiar in the customary law of the Kols, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if Mr Power could find the leisure for that systematic enquiry into, and exposition of, it, the want of which he seems to regret.

12. *Statistical enquiries.*—The revised results of the recent census are compared in the following table with those of the census of 1872:—

	Area in square miles.	Population in 1872.	Population in 1881.
Hazaribagh	7,021	771,875	1,104,742
Lohardugga	12,044	1,237,123	1,609,244
Manbhoom	4,119	820,521	1,058,228
Singbhoom	4,503	415,023	453,775
	27,687	3,244,542	4,225,989

The collection of vital statistics is considered by the district officers to show some improvement; but the number of deaths per mille registered in each district—19 in Singbhoom, 18 in Lohardugga, 16 in Hazaribagh, and 12 in Manbhoom—would seem to indicate that considerable room for further improvement exists.

13. *Police and crime.*—The state of the police is discreditable. Exclusive of Lohardugga, for which no statistics are furnished, it appears that out of a total of 926 policemen of various grades employed in the division, 186 or 19·19 per cent. were punished either judicially or departmentally—a state of things attributed mainly to the want of good under-officers who seem to be scarcely procurable. In Palamow some improvement is said to have resulted from the appointment of an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, though the distance between the sub-divisional and district head-quarters is believed by the Assistant Commissioner to interfere considerably with this officer's usefulness. The Commissioner should report whether the Assistant Superintendent is competent to be invested with the powers of a District Superintendent. In Manbhoom the increase in the number

of punishments of police officers is so very remarkable, that one wonders if the activity of the present District Superintendent of Police in this respect will shortly leave him any police at all to control. The proportion of punishments in this district (19·88) is, however, little higher than that in the remainder of the division. With the exception of Manbhoom, the working of the Chowkidari Act appears to be unsatisfactory throughout Chota Nagpore. The statements of Mr. Power on the subject, and his denunciation of the Act, make it very necessary that the Commissioner should take up the question and report upon it at length. When the village police, who are said to be "to a man illiterate and to be recruited generally from the lowest classes," are on low salaries and are kept out of their pay for months, it can scarcely be expected that they will be efficient helps to the administration. The Lieutenant-Governor will await a further report on this subject from the Commissioner. During the year the number of cognizable cases increased from 4,542 to 5,012. Of the increase, about one-half (or 242 cases) took place in offences against property and is said to be mainly due to a stop having been put to a system of suppressing cases which had formerly prevailed in the Giridi sub-division. The percentage of conviction to arrests rose in Lohardugga and Manbhoom, and fell in Hazaribagh and Singhbhum. The percentage of acquittals in serious cases was everywhere extremely high. The proportion of stolen property recovered shows a slight improvement, having risen from 32·2 to 35·6 per cent. The only redeeming feature in this section of the report is that gang robbery appears to have disappeared from the district.

14. *Civil justice.*—The number and value of the civil and rent suits instituted in the division during the past two years are compared in the following table:—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF SUITS.						VALUE OF SUITS.					
	1880.			1881.			1880.			1881.		
	Money or moveables.	Title suits.	Suits under rent law.	Money or moveables.	Title suits.	Suits under rent law.	Money or moveables.	Title suits.	Suits under rent law.	Money or moveables.	Title suits.	Suits under rent law.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	1,022	85	801	1,164	65	90	1,55,356	87,274	47,951	2,54,365	38,210	5,946
Lohardugga ...	843	94	745	799	114	582	1,19,218	70,208	89,087	1,07,006	1,08,728	5,946
Singhbhum ...	38	12	37	33	5	12	4,730	4,010	3,183	5,953	2,827	1,061
Manbhoom ...	1,600	623	1,524	1,586	445	1,584	1,17,412	94,443	93,098	1,44,921	1,59,582	85,056

In Hazaribagh the number of suits for money and moveables rose by 144, while the value of the property in dispute was greater by Rs. 98,009 than in 1880. In the same district rent suits fell from 801 to 90, the property in dispute diminishing from Rs. 47,951 to Rs. 5,946. The former increase, as explained by the Deputy Commissioner, is due to the prosperity of the year, which led money-lenders and others to sue for money due to them. The Commissioner discredits this explanation, and it would seem that no real reason is forthcoming. Of the decrease in rent suits no explanation is offered. Title suits show an increase in Hazaribagh of 24 and in Lohardugga of 20. The falling off in title suits in Manbhoom is attributed to the transfer of seven pergunnahs to Bankoora.

15. *Land and land revenue.*—As usual the collections of land revenue were good. Out of Rs. 3,84,956 due from 369 estates, Rs. 3,75,520 or 97·5 was collected. In Singhbhum and Manbhoom there are no arrears of revenue, and in Hazaribagh and the Tributary States the arrears amount only to Rs. 695 and Rs. 533 respectively. In some districts a certain amount of revenue had been collected in advance for the current year. In Hazaribagh the settlement of the Dhunwar Ward's Estate has been quite, and that of the Koderma Government Estate almost, completed. The settlement of the Toondi estate is reported to have been, as was anticipated, of great benefit, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad, if it were possible, to extend the system adopted by Mr. Risley to other estates. The establishment generally of pergunnah rates would be also good. A further report should

be submitted on this subject. The survey of the Khalsa villages of the Chota Nagpore estate in Lohardugga proceeded slowly, and much yet remains to be done. A complaint is made of a want of good ameens. A reference on the subject should be made to the Board. It might be quite possible to find good men who would take employment through the Superintendent of the Dearah Surveys in Dacca. With regard to the survey of ghatwali lands in Manbhoom, the Commissioner writes:—

“The ghatwali survey has made good progress under Munshi Nundjee during the year. Except as regards disputes, the work of survey and demarcation is practically finished. The number of service tenures has been found to be larger than was at first supposed, and disputes have been very numerous, especially in the southern pergunnahs, Manbhoom, Burrabhoom, and Patkoom. In some villages there seems to have been a loss of service lands, but this is more than compensated by gain in other places, where the service tenants have acquired titles against zemindars by long adverse possession. The erection of permanent boundary marks is being pushed on.”

The operation of the Chota Nagpore Landlord and Tenant Act continues to give satisfaction. The question as to the Rent law, Act I (B. C.) of 1879, will receive attention when the general revision of the Bengal Rent Code comes under consideration.

16. *Excise.*—The excise revenue of 1880-81, which was then the largest ever realized in the division, has been exceeded by Rs. 1,04,897, giving a total of Rs. 5,23,783. The increase is mainly under the head of outstills, and is attributed “partly to the general prosperity of the people consequent on the recent good harvests, partly to increased vigilance in dealing with illicit consumption, and partly to the substitution of the monthly tax for the fixed duty on country spirits.” In Hazaribagh 14 new outstills were established in consequence of the abolition of the sudder distillery at Echak. In Lohardugga, notwithstanding a decrease of 18 in the number of outstills, the income from this source was greater by Rs. 34,110 than in the previous year. The district officers believe that the effect of the outstills is seen not in increased drinking, but in the substitution of taxed for untaxed liquor. The Commissioner should endeavour carefully to verify his suspicions as to the undue spread of outstills, and his attention is requested to the remarks made by the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject in the Resolutions on the Administration Reports of the Bhagul-pore and Patna Divisions. The increase in the consumption of ganja will, it is hoped, be repressed by the enhanced duty now imposed on the drug.

17. *License Tax.*—In the districts of Hazaribagh and Manbhoom the lists of assesses are said to have been carefully revised. In the former district the result of the revision was such as to justify the doubts expressed by the Commissioner as to the accuracy of the previous assessment; while the number of assesses was increased from 1,383 to 1,658, there was a reduction in the total demand from Rs. 30,660 to Rs. 25,900, showing a decrease in the demand per head of the persons assessed from Rs. 22-2-4 to Rs. 15-6-3. With regard to Manbhoom, the figures given are evidently incorrect, but it appears that the revision resulted in a slight increase both in the number of assesses and in the amount of the demand. In Lohardugga, where last year's assessment was, it is said, taken as the basis for collection, the number of assesses remained practically unchanged, but the gross demand fell from Rs. 34,310 to Rs. 18,880, or from Rs. 26-10-3 to Rs. 14-9-11. The amount actually realized, however, did not differ very materially from that collected in the previous year, as in 1880-81 remissions and refunds were made to the extent of Rs. 16,305. In Singbhoom the whole amount of the tax is insignificant, but the tendency was in the same direction, the number of assesses having increased from 148 to 206, and the amount of demand having declined from Rs. 6,030 to Rs. 3,180. The Commissioner gives a table showing the comparative number of petitions and appeals filed in the two years, which would be more valuable if it showed the result of the proceedings. Looking, however, at the working of the Act as a whole, it is impossible to avoid the conclusions that either the former assessments or those made in course of the revision of the lists have been of the most haphazard description. The Lieutenant-Governor would have been better pleased had some substantial reasons been given for adopting the second alternative.

18. *Stamps.*—The stamp revenue of the division, which had fallen from Rs. 2,61,028 in 1879-80 to Rs. 2,27,135 in 1880-81, rose again to Rs. 2,74,101 in the year under review. The increase is attributed to the good harvests, to the large number of rent-suits instituted by the zemindar of Ramgurih, to the cessation of the panic which the Chota Nagpore Tenures Act had caused among the money-lenders.

19. *Monetary arrangements.*—There was an increase in the circulation of notes in Lohardugga, and a falling off owing to the depression of the lac trade in Manbhoom. In Hazaribagh and Singbhoom, during portion of the year, the want of currency notes, which were not supplied to the treasuries, was felt as a great inconvenience. This matter will be brought to the notice of the Comptroller-General.

20. *Fisheries.*—Much good is anticipated from the outlay of Rs. 20,000 sanctioned for the construction of fish ladders on the anicut across the Sone river at Dehri. The want of these ladders is said to have almost put a stop to the supply of fish in the rivers of the Palamow sub-division.

21. *Forests.*—The most noticeable fact connected with forest administration in Chota Nagpore was the examination by Mr. Heinig, with a view to their conservation, of the forests of the Hazaribagh district. The whole tract examined was found to have been at no very distant period covered with valuable forests which by injudicious cutting have been almost destroyed. It should now be possible to introduce a proper system of conservancy and put a stop to the ruthless waste which has hitherto taken place. Rules for the protection of the forests of Palamow from fire were framed during the year, and the results of their enforcement have been exceedingly satisfactory.

22. *Communications.*—The remarks of the Commissioner on the subject of the management of the roads under the Public Works Department of Government will be considered in that department. In Manbhoom the provincial roads are said to be in good order, but metalling and bridging have made little progress in Hazaribagh and Lohardugga. The means at the disposal of the District Committees of Manbhoom, Hazaribagh, and Lohardugga have not admitted of much outlay on original works. Repairs have, however, been executed, and greater attention is said to have been given to village roads for which considerable sums were assigned in the two districts last named. In Singbhoom, where the Cess Act is not in force, an allotment of Rs. 10,000 was made for district roads from Provincial Funds, but the necessity for a larger contribution is strongly urged by the Commissioner, a copy of whose remarks on this point will be sent to the Public Works Department.

23. *Education.*—With the exception of Singbhoom every district shows an increase in the number of schools as compared with the previous year, but it is not stated whether a corresponding increase has taken place in the number of pupils. The following table shows the number and classes of the schools of the division:—

DISTRICT.	1880-81.									1881-82.								
	High English.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Normal School.	Lower Vernacular.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Girls.	Total.	High English.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Normal School.	Lower Vernacular.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Girls.	Total.
Hazaribagh	2	7	4	...	4	258	...	...	275	2	7	4	...	12	230	24	4	283
Lohardugga	...	2	6	4	11	216	115	4	245	2	2	7	4	16	261	47	3	342
Singbhoom	1	...	5	1	...	87	39	1	134	1	...	5	1	...	99	13	1	119
Manbhoom	...	3	14	1	16	233	...	3	266	2	3	13	1	13	324	58	5	412
Total	7	12	20	6	25	794	154	8	920	7	12	29	6	41	913	197	11	1,166

The increase was confined entirely to primary and indigenous schools. In Lohardugga it is said that the examination held by the Deputy Commissioner when on tour has excited considerable interest, but he adds, "where primary education is most wanted there the difficulty of keeping a school open is greatest. The people care nothing for education, they grudge losing the services of their children, and without constant pressure will con-

tribute nothing towards the guru's pay." Apathy of this nature is to be looked for in a backward district, with imperfect means of communication and consequently small intercourse with the outside world. On the other hand it is gratifying to read of the popularity of primary schools among the Hos of Singbhoom, who contribute nearly two-thirds of the whole attendance at these schools. Several of the primary schools have been closed owing to want of funds, a fact greatly to be regretted in a district where such satisfactory results are apparent, and the Director of Public Instruction will be requested to consider whether it is possible to give Singbhoom a larger share than at present of the allotment for primary education. The difficulty seems to be rather want of interest on the part of the teachers than of the pupils, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that endeavours are being made to stimulate the former by a gradual introduction of the reward system.

24. *Committees.*—The working of the Municipal, Road Cess and other Committees is thus summed up by the Commissioner, and the summary seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to present on the whole a satisfactory aspect of affairs in a backward part of the country:—

"The members of the Committees in Manbhoom are said to take a lively interest in their proceedings, and the Deputy Commissioner considers that these Committees are useful in auditing accounts and discussing questions of general policy. In Lohardugga the Deputy Commissioner reports that individual members take an interest in matters which affect themselves directly. European members, for instance, of the Road Cess Committee, are keen in having good communications opened along lines which tap their properties, but they do not seem to show much public spirit. In Singbhoom the native members are reported to take no real interest in the matters brought before them; they merely attend meetings out of respect and deference for the district officials. The work of the Education Committees seems to have been practically confined to the supervision of zillah schools. The Market Committee at Purulia has been reported to be doing much towards improving the management of the municipal market. The continued success of the market is said to be owing to the care and watchfulness against abuses of the members of the Committees."

25. *Wards and Encumbered Estates.*—The number of estates under management of the Court of Wards was nine throughout the year. The collections were generally good and showed a considerable advance on those of 1880-81. In six estates the proportion of rent collected was over 100 per cent. on the current demand, and in two cases only Panjrikolan (84·8) and Katras (24·3) was the percentage below 90. The falling off in the latter estate, in which last year the collections exceeded considerably the current demand, has not been explained. The most important estate under the Court in the division is that of the minor Maharajah of Chota Nagpore, on which the current demand for rent exceeds one lakh and sixty-five thousand rupees. The Maharajah and his younger brother are being educated at Bankipore under the charge of an English guardian, and are said to be making satisfactory progress, intellectually and morally. The large estate of Deogun in Palamow, which is now in a prosperous condition, has been released from management since the close of the year. Under the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates Act sixty-six estates were under management at the close of the year, showing an increase of 11 since its commencement. Except in Manbhoom, the collections were on the whole fair, amounting to 96·5 in Hazareebagh, 77·4 in Lohardugga, 71·4 in Singbhoom. In Manbhoom they were only 57·1 of the current demand. The total liabilities of the estates under management amounted at the close of the year to Rs. 14,93,373. Regarding the working of the Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga makes the following laudatory remarks: and, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, not without just cause:—

"This is only the second year of management. I consider that the results are such as may well be contemplated with pride and satisfaction. We found the proprietors looking forward with despair to utter and irretrievable ruin, helpless to disentangle themselves from the network of debts, disputes, and litigation in which they were involved. We have taken them in hand, ascertained their liabilities, recorded their actual rent-rolls, and are now teaching them our system of management, so that when the estates are free they may continue it. We relieve tenants from unjust demands, and call to account those who have been evading their just liabilities. We have now some chance of ascertaining and verifying salutary local customs, recognition of which I look upon as a panacea for the fermenting unrest noticeable among the aboriginal cultivators."

The Lieutenant-Governor will await a report from the Board of Revenue on the subject of the reference which the Commissioner proposes to make to them regarding the class of estates to be taken under management.

26. *Conduct of Zemindars.*—The management of the Maharajah of Jherria and his liberality are again commended by the Commissioner, and the Lieutenant-Governor shares the regret expressed at the death of Maharani Hingun Kumari of Pundra, a benevolent lady who was always ready to support or assist useful and charitable institutions. The management of the Rajah of Pachete has been frequently under the unfavourable notice of Government of late years, but it is hoped that recent orders may induce the Rajah to make some efforts in the direction of improvement. Should he fail to do so speedily, he must be prepared for the adoption by Government, in the interests of his family and of the ryots of Pachete, of other measures than good advice.

27. *Character of Officers.*—The Commissioner's remarks on this subject will be considered in the Appointment Department. Here it may be mentioned that of the Covenanted Officers Messrs. Power and Risley are most highly spoken of, while of the Uncovenanted Officers Baboos Rai Charun Ghosh, Raj Gopal Ray, and Ganganand Mookerjee have specially distinguished themselves.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 16th September 1882.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Sept. 16 '82	0.27	Weather—hot and steamy. Prospects poor as regards <i>amun</i> ; other crops fairly good. Public health generally good.
	Culna	2.23	
	Cutwa	1.65	
	Raneegunge	1.42	
	2 Bankoora, „ 16 „	0.34	Weather—generally fine and hot; drizzling rain coming occasionally. Prospects of crops fair. Good rain in many places during the week, but more necessary in others. Dry land crops doing well. Public health good. Fever reported from Bishenpore sub-division.
	Bishenpore	1.29	
	Maliara	1.52	
	Khatra	3.68	
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 16 „	0.38	Weather—sultry, with occasional showers. Rain much wanted for <i>amun</i> , which is withering on high lands. Other crops doing well. Cholera lingers in a few villages.
	Rampore Haut	2.24	
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	4 Midnapore, „ 16 „	0.62	Weather—very hot. Rain wanted everywhere except Contai. Crops on high lands suffering. Price of rice varies from 20 to 29 seers per rupee.
	5 Hooghly, „ 16 „	0.33	Weather—hot. Prospects of <i>amun</i> crop not very promising owing to short rainfall. Sugarcane and jute doing well. Cases of fever reported in the Sudder and Jehanabad sub-divisions, and of cholera in Serampore. Cattle-disease still prevalent in Telinipara and Singoor, and some cases in the Sudder.
	Howrah, „ 18 „	0.48*	Weather—cool and seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Rain held off until Saturday (16th), but it rained heavily all yesterday (17th) and is raining to-day (18th).
	Oolooberiah	0.82	
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, Sept. 18 '82	0.6*	Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Harvesting of early rice and jute nearly finished. Prospects of <i>amun</i> rice fair. Late rain has done much good. Public health generally good. Fever prevalent in Diamond Harbour sub-division.
	7 Nuddea, „ 16 „	Not shewn	Weather—hot. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> almost completed. More rain wanted for <i>amun</i> crop. Other crops doing well. Fever gradually increasing.
	Kooshtea	1.50	
	Meherpore	1.43	
	Chooadanga	2.29	
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	8 Khoolna, „ 16 „	0.09	Weather—close and without rain. Transplanted rice wants more rain. Early rice being cut. Small outturn of it. Public health satisfactory.
	9 Jessore, „ 16 „	0.53	Weather—hot and cloudy. Prospects of <i>amun</i> crop better, but more rain wanted. Indigo almost harvested. Health good in most localities, but much fever reported from Sudder sub-division.
	Jhenida	2.83	
	Magoorah	2.74	
	Narail	0.90	
	10 Moorsheadabad, „ 16 „	1.82	Weather—hot and close. Rainfall scanty. Transplantation of <i>amun</i> almost finished. Rain wanted everywhere. Land being prepared in some places for <i>rubbee</i> crops. Except ordinary fever, public health good.
	11 Dinagepore, Sept. 15 '82	0.2	Weather—warmer. Prospects of <i>amun</i> would be improved by more rain. Price of rice slightly cheaper than last week, from 17 to 33 seers per rupee.
	12 Rajshahye, „ 16 „	1.17	Weather—rather dry. More rain required for <i>amun</i> crop. Public health fair.
	Nattore	0.60	
	13 Kungpura, „ 16 „	0.79	Weather—hot, with occasional showers. Transplanting of winter rice and reaping of jute still going on. Prospects of other crops satisfactory. Public health good.
DACCA DIVN.	14 Bogra, „ 16 „	1.08	Weather—very hot and dry. No rain until yesterday evening (15th) and this morning (16th). More rain wanted. Prospects of crops fairly good, except in thanas Panchbibi and Badalgachi. Fever generally prevalent. Cholera reported from Khetlal thana and Dubchanchia outpost.
	15 Pubna, „ 16 „	1.84	Weather—very hot. <i>Amun</i> suffering from want of rain. Public health good.
	Sernigunge	1.50	
	16 Darjeeling, „ 16 „	2.88	Weather—clearing a little in the hills. Reaping of <i>bhadoi</i> and jute still going on in the Terai, where more rain is wanted for late rice. Public health good.
	17 Jalpigue, „ 16 „	3.79	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops generally favourable. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> rice all but completed. Transplantation of <i>haimanti</i> rice completed.
	Cooch Behar, „ 15 „	1.66	Weather—hot and close at first, and rainy towards end of week. Prospects of late rice continue good. Cutting of jute going on. Rice selling at Rs. 2-4 per maund. Public health good.
	Dinhatra	0.49	
	Mathabhanga	0.74	
	Mecklingunge	0.27	
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		
DACCA DIVN.	18 Dacca, Sept. 16 '82	0.08	Weather—oppressive, with occasional showers. South-east wind. <i>Bhadoi</i> harvest approaching completion; estimated outturn 14 annas. Jute coming fast into the market; crop not particularly good. Winter rice doing well. Cholera continues, especially in the city of Dacca.
	Munickgunge	0.74	
	Munshigunge	3.67	
	19 Furreedpore, „ 16 „	0.15	Weather—hot and dry in the north; seasonable elsewhere. <i>Aus</i> harvest over; outturn fair. Prospects of <i>amun</i> fair except in the north, where rain is needed. Sugarcane doing well. Jute manufacture going on briskly. Cholera still prevalent in Shibchar thana, elsewhere public health generally good.
	Madaripore	4.51	
	20 Backergunge, „ 14 „	3.94	Weather—sultry. Seasonable rain. Prospects of <i>amun</i> crop good. Food-grains cheap. Health of district satisfactory.
	Mymensinga, „ 15 „	0.28	Weather—very hot; cloudy latterly, but scarcely any rain. Late rice still fairly good, but will suffer greatly if there is no rain very soon. Jute being cut. Prices low. Public health good, except few cases of cholera in the Attea sub-division.
	Jamshapore	Nil	
	Kishoregunge	0.21	
	Attea	1.55	
	Netrokona	0.02	

* For week ending 16th instant.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL—contd.			
<i>Eastern Districts—contd.</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIV.	22 Chittagong, Sept. 19 '82	1.50	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Prices stationary. Cholera and cattle-disease still prevalent.
	23 Noakholly, " 14 "	2.57	Weather—warm and sultry; north wind at times; rain rare and scanty. Reaping of <i>aus</i> paddy still going on in some parts. Young <i>amun</i> plants promising well. Transplantation still continues.
	24 Tipperah, " 15 "	3.46	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops favourable.
	Brahmunbaria " "	1.75	
	Chandpore " "	6.25	
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 12 "	3.03	Weather—occasional showers in early part of week. Fogs in the morning. <i>Jooms</i> doing fairly, but short rainfall will affect the outturn. Cotton prospects better. Plough-paddy doing well; also sugarcane. General health good.
PATNA DIV.	Hill Tipperah, " 13 "	1.30	Weather cloudy and hot. Transplanting of <i>amun</i> paddy continues. Sugarcane doing well. Public health good.
	BEHAR		
	26 Patna, Sept. 16 '82	0.02	Weather—hot and sultry. Transplanting of paddy backward both in Barh and Behar sub-divisions for want of sufficient rain. Reaping of <i>bhadoi</i> crops in progress. Public health generally good.
	Dinapore " "	Nil	
	Behar " "	1.03	
	Barh " "	0.24	
	27 Gya, " 16 "	0.85	Weather—hot. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> still going on. More rain wanted for paddy. General health good.
	Nowada " "	0.37	
	Jehanabad " "	1.47	
	Aurangabad " "	0.92	
	28 Shubabad, " 16 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable, with intervals of heat. Prospects of crops on the ground continue favourable. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> crops nearly completed. More rain still wanted, especially in Buxar sub-division where transplantation of paddy has stopped. Cattle-disease and a few cases of cholera reported from Sasseram.
	Buxar " "	0.15	
BHAGALPORE DIV.	Sasseram " "	0.77	
	Bhabuah " "	0.81	
	29 Darbhanga, " 16 '82	0.15	Weather—very hot and dry. Prospects good everywhere considering the lateness of the rain. More rain still wanted. Health fair, excepting fever and a little cholera. Prices stationary or rising slightly.
	30 Mozufferpore, " 16 "	0.14	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops still being reaped. Prospects of rice crop most favourable. New <i>makai</i> coming into the market and selling at 40 seers per rupee.
	Hajeeopore " "	0.33	
	Seetampurhee " "	0.03	
	31 Saran, " 16 "	Nil	Weather—bright and hot. Harvesting of <i>makai</i> and <i>murwa</i> crops commenced with fair outturn. Transplanting of paddy finished. More rain wanted for winter crops. Prospects of crops still good. Cholera still reported in Gopalgunge sub-division, also a few cases of small-pox.
	Sewan " "	0.35	
	Gopalgunge " "	0.17	
	32 Champaran, " 16 "	3.23	Weather—hot and cloudy. Prospects of crops continue favourable. Transplanting of paddy finished. Cholera still prevalent in the interior, but shows signs of abating. Some cases of fever reported.
	33 Monghyr, Sept. 16 '82	0.35	Weather—much warmer. <i>Bhadoi</i> harvest completed; outturn on the whole remarkably good. Prospects of <i>aghani</i> crop depend greatly on the next few days. Crop will suffer unless rain falls in sufficient quantities. In no case can outturn be good. Prices rising slightly.
	Beguserai " "	0.37	
ORISSA DIV.	Jamui " "	1.90	
	34 Bhagalpore, " 16 "	1.13	Weather—sultry. Transplantation of winter rice still going on, though there is not much prospect of a crop from plants transplanted so late in the year. The rice transplanted earlier thriving and promises well. <i>Janera</i> being cut. <i>Kalai</i> being sown.
	35 Parneah, " 16 "	0.21	Weather—fine. Rain much wanted. Prospects otherwise fair. Fever prevalent.
	Kissengunge " "	Nil	
	Arrareah " "	1.00	
	36 Maldah, " 16 "	0.34	Weather—hot and cloudy, with occasional high wind. <i>Haimanti</i> rice promise well. More rain wanted. <i>Bhadoi</i> nearly all cut; outturn indifferent.
	37 Sonthal Pergah, " 16 "	0.31	Weather—sultry. More rain wanted in Dumka and Jamtara. In Deoghur crops excellent; elsewhere fair, but rice backward. Public health satisfactory.
	Deoghur " "	2.8	
	Godda " "	4.04	
	Rajmahal " "	2.91	
	Jamtara " "	1.78	
	Pakour " "	1.95	
ORISSA DIV.	38 Cuttack, Sept. 15 "	4.21	Weather—rainy, with occasional sunshine. <i>Biali</i> rice reaped. <i>Sarad</i> rice still being weeded, and in some places transplanted. Cotton, sugarcane, &c., doing well. Common rice selling at from 20 to 28 seers per rupee. A few cases of cholera reported.
	39 Pooree, " 14 "	3.19	Weather—hot and cloudy. Weeding of <i>sarad</i> rice going on generally all over the district. The late rain has done good to crops. Prospects continue fair. The district in general still requires more rain. Want of rain specially felt in the Chika tracts and in parts of Banpore, where prospects of rice crop still unfavourable. <i>Biali</i> rice being reaped. <i>Laghu</i> (chhota) rice in ear. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Common rice selling at from 27 to 32 Calcutta seers per rupee. Public health good. Cattle-disease reported from pergunnahs Rahang and Athais.
	Khoorda " "	4.27	
	40 Balasore, " 15 "	5.31	Weather—rainy, with occasional sunshine. <i>Aus</i> crop being reaped and <i>amun</i> crop weeded all over the district. Sugarcane progressing well. Public health generally good.
CHOTA NAGPORE			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
41 Hazaribagh, Sept. 15 '82		0.55	Weather—hot and close. Reaping of autumn crops continues. Transplantation of rice completed. General health good.
42 Lohardugga, " 16 "		3.13	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops favourable everywhere. Prices steady. Fever prevalent. Cattle-disease reported from one station.
43 Singbhoom, " 15 "		2.70	Weather—seasonable and cloudy. Sufficient rain during the week. Prospects of crops favourable. <i>Gora</i> paddy being reaped with good outturn. Small-pox still reported.
44 Munthoom, " 16 "		1.46	Weather—hot, with occasional showers. Prospects of winter rice fairly good. Upland rice ripening. Ploughing for <i>surgoonja</i> (oil seed), <i>koarhi</i> (pulse) &c., continues. Sugarcane and cotton promise well. Cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease still reported.
	Govindpore " "	1.43	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 19th September 1882.COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
10th to 16th September 1882.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sub.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1882.		☉	Inches	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches	☉	%			Inches	
Sept.	10th	153.9	29.669	80.4	86.8	10.6	76.2	77.7	0.918	76.6	89	ESE and SE by E	145	0.22	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, t.
"	11th	152.9	.662	83.0	88.1	11.9	76.2	79.5	.962	78.1	85	ESE and SSW	104	Nil.	Partially cloudy, d.
"	12th	150.8	.684	87.6	89.8	13.4	76.4	79.0	.877	75.3	67	SSW and ESE	63	"	Partially cloudy, t.
"	13th	151.9	.706	84.7	90.5	12.6	77.9	80.8	.999	79.2	84	SSW and S by W	63	"	Chiefly cloudy.
"	14th	140.4	.717	82.6	88.1	8.6	79.6	79.6	.969	78.3	86	S by W, ESE and variable.	66	0.03	Cloudy, o, g, p, t.
"	15th	154.7	.694	82.6	87.1	9.0	78.1	79.0	.947	77.6	86	ESE	112	Nil.	Chiefly cloudy.
"	16th	153.7	.689	85.2	87.6	9.7	77.9	79.0	.911	76.4	76	SE by S, SSE and S	97	0.21	Cloudy, o, g, p.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 29.689
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 29.666

☉
The mean temperature of the seven days ... 83.7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 83.4
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 14.3
The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 90.5

Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ... 12

lb.
The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ... 2

%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 82
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 86

Inches.
The total fall of rain from 10th to 16th September 1882 ... 0.51
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 2.13
The total fall from 1st January to 16th September 1882 ... 48.54
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 54.37
The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy, p passing temporary showers, t thunder, d dew.

JOHN ELIOT,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 18th September 1882.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of August 1882.

			Inches.	Date.	nr.
The mean pressure of the month	...	...	29.615		
The average pressure of 24 years	...	...	29.598		
The highest pressure during the month	...	...	29.876	29th	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month	...	...	29.323	5th	16h.
The range of pressure during the month	...	...	0.553		
o					
The mean temperature during the month	...	...	81.8		
The average temperature of 24 years	...	...	83.1		
The highest temperature during the month	...	...	91.5	4th	
The lowest temperature during the month	...	...	75.4	20th & 21st.	
The range of temperature during the month	...	...	16.1		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	...	9.8		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	...	13.7	22nd	
Per cent.					
The mean humidity during the month	...	...	88		
The average humidity of 24 years	...	...	86		
Inches.					
The mean vapour tension during the month	...	...	0.957		
The average vapour tension of 9 years	...	...	1.002		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	...	...	8.24		
Inches.					
The total rainfall of the month	...	...	10.87		
The total rainfall of the month indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge 50.5 feet high)	...	...	10.44		
The average fall of 48 years	...	...	13.94		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	...	2.72	28th	
Days.					
The number of rainy days in the month	...	...	25		
The average number of rainy days of 24 years	...	...	25		
o					
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month	...	...	143.7		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	...	...	56.4		
The greatest sun temperature	...	...	156.5	13th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	...	...	68.2	2nd	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	...	...	75.0		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	...	...	2.5		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	...	...	4.9	24th	
Miles.					
The mean movement of the wind per day	...	...	95.5		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	...	...	196.0	7th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	...	...	16.0	6th 3 to 4 P.M.	
The number of hours under each of the 8 points—					

N. 88, NE. 66, E. 43, SE. 89, S. 202, SW. 117, W. 57, NW. 36, Calm 46.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1.05° lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 18th September 1882.

JOHN ELIOT,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 10th to 16th September 1882.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1882.		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September ...	10th ...	86.3	88.8	12.0	76.8	.943	77.4	91	0.30
" ...	11th ...	82.8	89.6	12.1	77.5	.965	78.2	86	0.05
" ...	12th ...	84.1	91.3	13.8	74.0	.919	76.6	78	Nil
" ...	13th ...	85.2	92.2	12.3	79.9	.965	78.2	79	"
" ...	14th ...	81.9	89.6	9.6	80.0	.963	78.1	88	"
" ...	15th ...	82.7	88.2	8.6	79.6	.938	77.3	84	"
" ...	16th ...	82.9	87.4	8.6	78.8	.954	77.8	85	0.07

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 82.8
 The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 15.4
 The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 92.2

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 63

The total fall of rain from 10th to 16th September 1882 ... 0.42

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
 The 18th September 1882.

JOHN ELIOT,
 for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological
Office, Chowringhee, in the month of August 1882.

		⊖	Date.
The mean temperature during the month ...	...	81.5	
The highest temperature during the month ...	...	92.6	4th
The lowest temperature during the month ...	...	75.8	20th & 26th
The range of temperature during the month ...	...	16.8	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	...	10.1	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	...	13.0	9th, 13th, 16th, & 21st.
		%	
The mean humidity during the month ...	...	89	
		Inches.	
The mean vapour tension during the month ...	...	.961	
The total rainfall of the month ...	...	11.05	
The greatest fall in 24 hours ...	...	2.89	19th
The number of rainy days in the month ...	...	24 days.	

JOHN ELIOT,
 for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
 The 18th September 1882.

Report on Traffic of the East Indian Railway for three weeks and one day ending 22nd July 1882.

The audited figures for the period are as follow :—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.	Materials carried on revenue account, including maintenance.	
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
1882	542,024	6,11,307	53,21,308	18,76,111	24,87,478	18,14,763	73,678
1881	529,537	6,10,738	43,88,303	16,04,807	22,15,045	14,79,576	82,980
Increase	12,487	629	9,33,065	2,71,804	2,72,433	3,35,187	.....
Decrease ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,302

resulting in an increase of earnings on the total traffic of 12 per cent.

The periods compared are—

1882 ... 22 days.
1881 ... 23 "

COACHING.

The figures exhibit an increase of 2 per cent. in numbers, the amount earned being approximately the same as last year.

GOODS.

The goods traffic does not present any unusual features during the period beyond the increase in wheat and seeds. The principal staples affected were—

INCREASES.

Coal, up and down.
Government Ordnance stores.
Wheat.

Gunny.
Railway materials (foreign).
Seeds.

DECREASES.

Beer, Commissariat.
Other grains.

Pulses of all kinds.
Salt.

REMARKS.

Coal, up Mds. 26,790 Rs. 10,550
The increase appears against Asansol and Barakar.
Coal, down Mds. 75,000 Rs. 14,870
All the coal-despatching stations, with the exception of those on the Toposi Branch, were busy during the period owing to the brisk demand in Calcutta.
Government Ordnance stores Mds. 7,040 Rs. 10,420
Owing to the activity of the various depôts in preparing for the anticipated Egyptian expedition.
Wheat Mds. 2,33,320 Rs. 1,91,160
Nearly three-fourths of this increase appears in the week ending the 22nd July, and is doubtless attributable to the reduced monsoon rate, which came into force on the 15th idem.
Gunny Mds. 15,700 Rs. 21,430
Consequent on the increase in country produce exported.
Railway materials (foreign) Mds. 27,690 Rs. 25,940
Consisted of rails and permanent-way material.
Seeds Mds. 2,89,160 Rs. 1,31,100
The Calcutta market reports show a strong demand to have arisen in the fortnight ending 21st July with more favourable rates.
Beer, Commissariat Mds. 9,400 Rs. 16,030
This falling off is due to the encouragement given to Indian brewed beer for the troops.
Other grains Mds. 1,06,520 Rs. 43,940
Pulses Mds. 44,180 Rs. 24,460
The importation of food-grains into the North-West Provinces has ceased.
Salt Mds. 63,000 Rs. 27,840
The previous heavy despatches and the consequent accumulation of stocks up-country doubtless led to a more moderate demand for Liverpool salt.
The train mileage for the period has been, excluding maintenance and locomotive coal train-mileage—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
1882	156,399	345,399	501,798
1881	156,789	292,954	449,743
Increases ... ..	.....	52,445	52,055
Decreases	390	.....	.....

Earnings per train mile, excluding materials carried on maintenance and revenue account—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1882	3 14 7	5 6 11	4 15 4
1881	3 14 4	5 7 7	4 14 10
Increases	0 0 3	.....	0 0 6
Decreases ... ..	.....	0 0 8	.....

Shunting mileage increase—hours 985.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during three weeks and one day ending 22nd July 1882.

STAPLES.	WEIGHT.		AMOUNT.		1882.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Beer, Commissariat	11,480	2,080	16,500	470	.....	.....	3,400	16,030
" not Commissariat	2,370	2,210	3,620	3,100	.....	.....	160	520
Betelnuts and leaves	8,540	7,190	9,600	6,190	.....	.....	1,350	3,410
Boots and shoes	990	1,280	1,290	1,870	290	580	.....	.....
Brass and brassware	7,600	10,880	6,120	10,590	3,280	4,470	.....	.....
Coal, up	2,76,390	3,65,180	1,40,290	1,50,840	26,790	10,550	.....	.....
" down	8,23,080	8,95,080	1,13,370	1,28,240	75,000	14,870	.....	.....
Copper and copperware	5,260	6,220	8,740	9,880	960	1,140	.....	.....
Cotton	33,040	30,700	41,250	36,810	.....	.....	2,340	4,440
" twist	9,330	9,710	11,460	13,100	380	1,640	.....	.....
Dye-wood	5,570	6,270	6,150	7,630	700	1,480	.....	.....
Empty coops	4,220	9,780	2,570	3,520	5,560	950	.....	.....
Firewood	17,270	18,240	970	1,440	970	470	.....	.....
Fruits	15,740	15,440	10,150	7,200	.....	.....	300	2,350
Glass and glassware	6,380	4,580	6,800	5,700	.....	.....	1,800	1,100
Ghee and oil	19,530	20,700	25,330	22,900	1,170	.....	.....	2,340
G. B. T. packages	620	500	2,820	2,710	.....	.....	30	110
Government Commissariat stores	9,130	7,210	14,280	11,300	.....	.....	1,920	2,980
" Ordnance stores	9,180	16,220	14,710	25,130	7,040	10,420	.....	.....
GRAINS, EDIBLE & PULSES.	Barley	5,220	5,220	1,930	1,260	.....	30	670
	Oats	29,420	28,060	8,960	8,800	.....	1,800	100
	Rice	1,94,910	2,22,010	64,290	66,060	27,100	1,770	.....
	Wheat	5,68,340	8,01,660	1,83,090	3,74,250	2,33,320	1,91,160	.....
	Other grains	1,99,320	92,800	64,800	20,800	.....	1,06,520	45,940
Pulses of all kinds	1,60,010	1,15,830	55,700	81,240	.....	.....	44,180	24,460
								
Gunny	40,710	50,410	22,530	43,060	15,700	21,430	.....	.....
Hides and horns	47,930	36,300	33,470	24,180	.....	.....	11,630	9,290
Indigo	740	570	400	230	.....	.....	170	230
Iron	47,000	64,260	47,260	53,250	17,260	5,990	.....	.....
Jaggree	27,280	24,080	6,060	6,310	.....	250	3,200	.....
Lac	22,060	20,570	12,700	11,390	.....	.....	1,490	1,310
Minerals	24,770	83,150	4,240	13,140	58,390	8,860	.....	.....
Mowah flower	18,410	13,550	3,640	2,370	.....	.....	4,860	1,270
Oil-cake	16,700	16,010	3,240	3,320	.....	80	750	.....
Opium	870	2,930	1,050	4,030	2,060	2,080	.....	.....
Paper	4,820	4,940	7,550	7,410	120	.....	.....	140
Piece-goods	56,370	67,120	74,080	81,860	10,750	6,930	.....	.....
Railway materials, Construction account...	16,190	34,330	2,500	1,720	18,140	.....	.....	780
" Foreign	25,450	53,140	14,260	40,200	25,940	.....	.....	.....
Roots	15,680	15,170	6,060	7,400	.....	440	490	.....
Salt	4,06,630	3,43,930	1,22,430	94,590	.....	.....	63,000	27,840
Saltpetre	29,080	36,230	15,210	16,920	7,150	1,710	.....	.....
Seeds	6,21,700	9,19,800	2,42,150	3,73,250	2,89,160	1,31,100	.....	.....
Silk	2,030	1,650	2,770	2,170	.....	.....	380	600
Spelter	4,500	6,060	6,620	8,750	1,560	2,130	.....	.....
Spices	6,220	8,780	4,540	6,770	2,560	2,230	.....	.....
Stones	56,250	75,560	7,680	10,960	19,310	3,280	.....	.....
Sugar	63,390	84,530	19,780	26,550	21,140	6,770	.....	.....
Tea	2,030	2,420	3,430	4,400	390	970	.....	.....
Timber	21,990	17,310	8,250	4,390	.....	.....	4,680	3,860
Tobacco	36,020	56,050	17,580	26,730	20,030	9,150	.....	.....
Turmeric	7,450	5,100	2,310	1,710	.....	.....	2,350	600
Wines	3,290	3,270	5,710	5,100	.....	.....	20	610
Miscellaneous	1,02,050	1,11,980	95,760	98,550	9,930	2,790	.....	.....
Total	41,50,520	47,92,000	16,09,900	19,32,850	9,03,890	4,72,530	2,62,410	1,40,590

N. ST. L. CARTER, Traffic Manager.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th September 1882 on 1,506½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	167,053	1,84,031 12 0	19,52,271 30	4,33,325 6 11	19,654 6 0	6,37,001 8 11	51,451½	98,707½	150,158½
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	122 2 1	.....	287 9 5	13 0 9	422 12 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	1,544,883	18,75,220 15 0	1,96,25,364 10	40,86,725 7 8	1,63,912 7 11	70,25,758 14 7	497,229½	1,027,517	1,524,746½
Total for 10 weeks ...	1,711,936	20,59,242 11 0	2,15,77,636 0	54,20,050 14 7	1,83,466 13 11	76,62,760 7 6	548,690½	1,123,224½	1,674,915
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	185,067½	2,87,677 4 7	22,66,709 10	6,99,269 1 0	11,503 1 10	9,78,449 7 5	49,633	137,160	136,793
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	177 10 5	.....	464 1 5	7 10 2	649 6 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,574,040½	19,31,194 3 6	1,84,70,035 10	55,16,001 13 10	1,20,058 3 11	75,67,254 5 3	490,643	1,088,167	1,578,810

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 32.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			13th Aug. 1881.	12th Aug. 1882.	To 13th Aug. 1881.	To 12th Aug. 1882.			
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
1882.									
9th August ...	Northern Bengal ...	230	31,287 0 0	35,189 0 0	9,88,666 0 0	11,89,613 0 0	2,00,947 0 0	.....	20
2th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	75	7,747 0 0	10,892 0 0	3,67,674 0 0	4,09,400 0 0	41,726 0 0	.....	11
7th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	5,992 0 0	6,624 0 0	2,89,203 0 0	3,40,491 0 0	41,288 0 0	.....	14
9th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	33	2,226 0 0	2,523 0 0	97,622 0 0	1,16,767 0 0	19,085 0 0	.....	19
2th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	27½	1,045 0 0	1,116 0 0	41,202 0 0	43,803 0 0	2,571 0 0	.....	6
	Total ...	422½	48,297 0 0	56,344 0 0	17,84,457 0 0	20,90,134 0 0	3,05,677 0 0	.....	17

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

The latest return received.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		20th August 1881.	19th August 1882.	To 20th August 1881.	To 19th August 1882.			
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
12th September 1882 ...	50	4,083 6 0	3,992 1 3	1,39,425 4 5	2,06,721 7 6	70,293 3 1	.....	+34

Calcutta, 12th September 1882.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co. Agents.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PATNA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 19th September 1882.

READ—

The Annual Report of the Patna Division for 1881-82.

Mr. Halliday, who was in charge of the Division throughout the year, submits his report a fortnight late, the delay being chiefly due to the unpunctuality of the Collector of Durbhunga.

2. *Tours.*—The Commissioner's tour extended over four months, during which time he managed to see the greater part of his extensive division. In the hot weather and rains he inspected the Gya, Patna, Shahabad, Durbhunga, and Mozufferpore offices, thus freeing himself for other duties in the cold season. Commencing at Sonapore, where he had the usual opportunities for transacting public business, the Commissioner made a lengthened tour through the districts north of the Ganges, and, after the visit of the late Lieutenant-Governor to Behar had ended, continued his tour through the districts south of the river. Mr. Halliday's tour was a well-planned and useful one. The District Officers spent periods varying from three to five months in the interior of their jurisdictions; the Chumparun and Mozufferpore Collectors' tours being the most noteworthy. The Sub-Divisional Officers generally made satisfactory tours, with the exception of Mr. Cameron, of Bettiah, who was disabled by